The WEEKLY Post.

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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

GOOD FRIDAY.

BY PHILIP O'NEILL.

Whence is the tumult and the shout
That rends the sky to-day
Why throng the Roman soldiers out
About the public way?
To-day within Jerusalem,
In purple mockery seen,
A crown of thorns His diadem,
Behold the Nazarene!

Oh little thought those Jewish men,
That Him they crowned in scorn,
And robed in royal mockery then,
Was a King Divinely born.
He hears unmoved the Roman jeer,
The Pharisee's ill will—
For man He came to suffer here,
And do His Father's will.

He climed up Calvary's steep,
Fenced 'round with lance and spear,
With ax and bloody whip—
There was no mercy there.
Upon His shoulders weighed
The Roman Cross of guilt,
Whereon He must be crucified,
And His blood for us be spilt.

O Jesus! undismayed
Wore Ye the martyr's crown;
'Twas not the Cross upon Thee laid
But our sins that bore Thee down.
O Cross of thy ignominy!
O type of love exultant!
O badge of Christian victory!
O sign of faith triumphant!

Jesus aloft and dying,
Thy tender flesh pierced through,
For Thy cruel enemies praying,
"They know not what they do."
O mercy grandly rising
Over this human agony,
With Thy parched lips forgiving
The hand that smote Thee.

Oh! promise of God fulfilled,
And by the prophets spoken;
Alas! Thy people self-willed
Needed some fearful token.
Heard they His voice uprising,
Up to His Father's Throne,
The earth at His last words quaking
And darkened Judea's sun.

◆

[For the New York Evening Post.]

THE ONE AND THE OTHER.

own to the depths of the soul they go,
hose praying words of human woe,
hrilling one's heart with pity and fear;
o they not reach the Almighty's ear?
Murmured so low
Upward they flow,
ut of a cushioned pew they go,
alling to many a face a sneer;
o they not reach the Almighty's ear?
eaven's wide arch or Gothic pile
er each worshipper all this while.

e one, unlovely in form and face
illing on earth but a handmaid's place,
t her humble treasures have from her flown,
d now she wanders on earth alone;
Praying for food,
Longing for good,
t fearing temptation cannot be withstood;
either young, nor beautiful, oh, I fear,
real, and no romance is here,
t 'mid the millions who pass her by,
es she escape the Almighty's eye?

e other, in silken robe arrayed,
eautiful and a joyous maid,
ll ever be sheltered by love and pride,
l she stand at the altar, a happy bride;
As a child, she learned
How Heaven is earned,
r Christian teaching she never has spurned.
t she walks in her youth and loveliness,
heeding her power to give and to bless,
elessly passing the humble by;
es she escape the Almighty's eye?

F. F. ELMS.

◆

GOING TO SLEEP.

tireless little feet all day have trotted
cross the parlor floors;
tiny dimpled hands have slyly plotted
ischief behind the doors!

nagic crystal orbs with watch unceasing,
heir glance on all have flung;
osy-red lips, thir merry chattering, teasing,
bird-like notes have sung.

o'er those orbs the drowsy lids are closing,
dding adieu to light;
ps, while hands and feet lie still, reposing,
ave whispered their "Good-night."

sed hour, when soft-winged sleep descending,
d gives its sweet relief
-worn mortals! all their trouble ending,
sweet oblivious peace.

who guides the sunlight's setting,
d gently veils the earth,
eep repose may bring that self-forgetting,
elude to newer birth.

ver guard the tender infant's slumber,
d send His angel bands,
idnight watch and dawning hours to number
th star-tipped wands.

◆

A Trio of Planets.

evening sky is now made brilliant e unusual presence of the three most sting planets of our system, Jupiter, s and Mars. Venus, peerless in lusay be seen in the early evening in est, shining in solitary splendor behe lesser lights have appeared to disher sway. She is passing to her st eastern elongation, and every evincreases her apparent distance from n, and adds a few minutes to her bove the horizon. Jupiter, almost liant as Venus, though seven times from us, is seated on his starry high in the meridian above our surrounded by bright Aldebaron and eet influences of the Pleiades. He is gnificent brother planet of whom so proud, and thirteen hundred s like ours piled upon each other only equal his vast dimensions. radiant in ruddy light, is a conspicbject in the eastern heavens. Regnd Spica are his attendant stars, oft light paling under his brighter

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TON, April 5.—Father Taylor, the ble Minister of the Seamen's Bethel, t midnight; aged seventy-seven

Princess Louise--Her Wedding Cake and Bridal Attire

A London correspondent furnishes the following:

THE WEDDING CAKE

was forwarded to Windsor Castle on 'Friday, under the personal charge of Mr. W. Bolland. It is made in three tiers, placed on a gold stand, weighing about two hundred weight, and measuring at the base of lower cake two feet in diameter, and in height nearly five feet. The gold plateau has the royal arms at four equal distances, with cupids and flowers. The lower tier is ornamented with blue panels, baskets of bowers, fruit, and love birds between a scroll leaf, with medallions containing likenesses of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise, with their respective coronets above each. The second tier is festooned with the shamrock, and thistle. The third tier is entirely of network, presenting a very light appearance, with cornucopias and shields, on which are the monograms of the bride and bridegroom. The whole is surmounted by a handsome vase of flowers, with silk banners edged with silver fringe, containing the armorial bearings of the Princess and the Marquis. Each tier of the cake is bordered with trellis work studded with pearls.

THE BRIDAL ATTIRE.

Messrs. Howell & James, of Regent street, have manufactured the Honiton lace which will form a portion of the bridal attire of the Princess Louise. The tunic is a very elegant production, and in beauty and excellence of finish is equal to the finest foreign lace. The design is elaborate and varied, and the general effect is very rich. The most prominent objects are medallions containing boquets of rose, shamrock and thistle. These are linked together in a floral chain, whence depends a cornucopia containing a boquet of varied flowers. A large group in the centre is composed of the queen of flowers, the rose, interspersed with forget-me-nots, amaryllis, campanula phlox. The medallions are surrounded by a wreath of roses and lillies, and above is a smaller boquet of tulips, roses, phlox, coreopsis, wistaria, &c.; whilst in the openings of the groundwork butterflies are introduced with a very pleasing effect. The flounce for trimming the train is an elaborate production, measuring eight nches in width, and except a few alterations in the upper part to suit the purpose required, is generally a repitition of the border round the veil. The different groupa containing flowers, such as roses, jasmine, myrtle, &c., tied gracefully with a true lover's knot immediately above the scrollwork of the border, produce s very light and pleasing effect. The bridal veil is made *en suite* with the tunic and flounce; but, instead of the cornucopia, a boquet is substituted, and is worked from a sketch made by her Royal Highness. This boquet is composed of roses in the centre, surrounded by lighter flowers, among which orange blossom, myrtle, jasmine, and myosotis form a part. The delicate, quaking grass (*briza media*) and graceful fronds of fern (*polystichum angulare*) appear to great advantage on the net, which is sprigged with small sprays of orange blossom and marguerites, and powedered with very small rings. The handkerchief in an exquisite piece of work. It has the boupuet and true-lovers' knot in three corners, to correspond with the veil and tunic, the fourth coroner is filled with the coronet and monogram of her Royal Highness.

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Waiting For Bread.

A correspondent of the London Times, in Paris, describes an extraordinary scene of which he was a witness: I had heard on the occasion of my previous visit to the Rue des Petis Peres the scene of Mr. Moore's distribution, that the applicants took up their position over night in a queue, so as to be among the first served in the morning, and, determined to verify the fact, I accompanied Colonel Stuart Wortley at midnight to the locality in question. Passing through the streets, still dark and silent in Paris at this hour, we reached the Bourse, and already the hum, one might almost say the subdued roar, of thousands of voices struck the ear. In a moment we came upon the outskirts of what was apparently a mighty crowd, though it was too dark to see much until we found ourselves actually in the midst of a dense mass of women and children, heaped upon one another in amicable confusion, and extending down the street as far as the eye could penetrate its gloom. Not that it was altogether dark, for numbers of candles flitted through the crowd or formed the centre of groups of squatting or dozing figures. The scene was so unexpected and unique that for a moment it was difficult to realize that here were at least ten thousand human beings who were deliberately bivouacking in the streets of the most beautiful and luxurious capital in Europe for the sole object of being the first to receive some bread and cheese in the morning. The queue extended probably half a mile. The extreme end, composed of the last arrivals, was still standing in close and serried ranks, as if they were awaiting an event which was immediately to come off. The row was four or five deep. Every woman had her ticket, and most of them a basket, and they were laughing and chatting merrily, although they had already been standing in the same spot several hours. I asked one of them when she expected to arrive at the door of the warehouse where she would receive her portion. "The day after tomorrow morning, monsieur," she replied, as calmly as if she was talking of a journey to St. Petersburg. "What, are you prepared to pass two successive nights in the streets?" I asked. "Pourquoi pas?" she said; "all the others do it." "Do you think that what you receive at last will be worth waiting for for forty-eight hours?" "I don't mind waiting any more than my neighbors for what those good English send us; they tell me it is well worth while, and be assured, monsieur, we will never forget the generosity which has given us food when we wanted it so much.

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A story is told of a prominent merchant of Boston, who was an ardent admirer of Grant, and has had a fine portrait of the President honorably placed in his house. As soon as Sumner's deposition was announced the merchant went home, and taking down the portrait laid it upon the floor, and was about to put his foot through it. The summary proceeding was arrested by his wife, who persuaded her spouse to consign the dicture to obscurity.

Hawthorne in London.

BY JAMES T. FIELDS.

We met in London early in May, and as our lodgings were not far apart, we were frequently together. I recall many pleasant dinners with him and mutual friends in various charming sea-side and country-side places. We used to take a run down to Greenwich or Blackwall once or twice a week, and a trip to Richmond was always grateful to him. Bennoch was constantly planning a day of happiness for his friend, and the hours at that pleasant season of the year, were not long enough for our delights. In London we strolled along the Strand, day after day, now diving into Bolt Court, in pursuit of Johnson's whereabouts, and now stumbling around the Temple, where Goldsmith at one time had his quarters. Hawthorne was never weary of standing on London Bridge, and watching the steamers plying up and down the Thames.

I was very much amused by his manner toward importunate and sometimes impudent beggars, scores of whom would attack us even in the shortest walk. He had a mild way of making a severe and cutting remark, which used to remind me of a little incident that Charlotte Cusoman once related to me. She said a man in the gallery of a theatre (I think she w-h on the stage at the time) made such as disturbance that the play could not praceed. Cries of "Throw him over!" arose from all parts of the house, and the noise became furious. All was tumultuous chaos until a sweet and gentle female voice was heard in the pit, exclaiming, "No, I pray you, don't throw him over! I beg of you, dear friends, don't throw him over, but kill him where he is!"—Atlantic Monthly for April.

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Funeral Arrested A Child Arrayed for the Grave Revives.

[From the Milwaukee Sentinel.]

Ninth Warders are at present considerably interested in a remarkable case of suspended animation in the family of Mr. Bien, on Teutonia street. It appears that last week one of the children, after a short illness, died, to all appearances.

On the day of the funeral, which was to take place on the third day after death, the Lutheran clergyman called to read the burial service, and casually placing his hand upon the folded hands of the little sleeper, was surprised to find a warmth unusual in the dead. So convinced was he that the child was lying in a trance, that he advised the postponement of the funeral, and, strange to say, his suspicion proved correct, in the reanimation of the child, which is yet alive, with a fair chance of recovery.

The case is a very remarkable one, to say the least, and the incredulous have but to visit the family or the clergyman, to satisfy themselves of the particulars we have stated.

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Commodore Vanderbilt's Car.

[From the Albany Times.]

A coach known as the "Directors' Car," built especially for Commodore Vanderbilt, is very nearly completed. It is a few feet shorter than an ordinary coach, and will be one of the most cosy cars ever built. The body of the car outside is of a cream color, with cornices of a darker shade, and presents a decidedly handsome appearance. On either side is a keystone with the Commodore's monogram. One light of the best French plate glass constitutes a window, the centre plates being 42x36 inches, and those at the ends of the sides of the car, 28x26. There is nothing gaudy or showy about the coach. The inside woodwork is of black walnut, and finished as finely as the cover of a first-class piano. The decorations are elegant. The mountings, door-knobs, hat-racks, lamp finishings, &c., are all heavy silverplated. The car is divided into three compartments: First. The main room, twenty-five by nine feet; a private parlor about eight feet square, and a sleeping apartment. At one end of the car are two closets, one of which is furnished with refrigerator, &c. The water-closet and wash-room have the latest improvements. The car will be lighted with six elegant lamps, in which sperm candles are to be used, the commodore preferring this kind of light to gas. The upholstery work has not been done yet. The platforms are provided with neat but strong iron railings, with drop gates at either side so that when so desired the platform is surrounded with a fence of iron work about two feet and a half high. It was Commodore Vanderbilt's orders that the coach should not be shown, and his wishes have been regarded.

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Electrical Phenomenon.

The telegraph operator at Santa Fe, New Mexico, writes to the Santa Fe Post, the following:

"A most singular electrical phenomenon took place on the telegraph line running into the city yesterday, (Feb. 22.) On returning from dinner, I noticed an unusual strength of electricity on the line. This continued to increase in a wonderful manner. The main battery—that is, the battery which generates the electricity for the entire wire—was entirely disconnected from the line; the operating key was then thrown open, which is exactly the same as breaking the wire and leaving the two ends about the eighth of an inch apart. The line had become so heavily charged with electricity that the current passed between the two points, emitting a most beautiful and brilliant light, at times nearly as large as a candle blaze, but much more intense, accompanied by a hissing sound similar to escaping gas, and a strong sulphurous smell. I placed pieces of paper between the two points, but this did not stop the wonderful flow of electrity which passed through the paper, burning little round holes as the paper was moved. This singular phenomenon lasted nearly two hours, when it gradually died away. The same circumstance took place in Las Vegas and Fort Union. The same thing has been known to occur on Western wires before, but is very uncommon, and generally, if not always, during a night wind. I should judge the current was equal to a thousand cups of battery. We use, to work the wire, about thirty-five."

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THE mother of a twelve year old boy, who had been whipped by his school teacher in Lincoln township, Penna., recently went to the school house with some of her female friends, called the teacher out, and beat her with some rods she had plaited together for the purpose. The teacher has commenced legal proceedings against her.

ROYALTY'S WEDDING.

The Dresses Worn at the Princess Louise's Nuptials.

The following is a description (from the Court Circular) of the dresses worn by the royal and distinguished persons present at the royal wedding:

The Queen wore a black satin dress, trimmed with crape and jet, and a diadem of diamonds over a long white tulle veil. Her Majesty also wore a ruby and diamond brooch and necklace, with a diamond cross, the riband and star of the Order of the Garter, the orders of Victoria and Albert and Louise of Prussia, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family Order.

Her Royal Highness, the Princess of Wales, wore a dress of rich blue satin, trimmed with blue velvet, and train of blue velvet edged with white Brussels lace and blue feather trimming; head-dress, blue feathers, pearls and diamonds; ornaments, pearls and diamonds, and the Victoria and Albert and Danish Orders.

The wedding dress of her Royal Highness Princess Louise was of rich white satin, covered with a deep flounce of Honiton point lace trimmed with cordons of orange blossoms, white heather and myrtle, and a train of white satin trimmed to correspond with the dress. Her Royal Highness wore a wreath of orange blossoms and myrtle, with a veil of Honiton lace held by two diamond pins in the form of daisies, the gift of their Royal Highnesses Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice. The dress was made by Miss Unitt, and the flowers supplied by Mr. Nestor Sirard. Her Royal Highness also wore a diamond necklace, to which was attached a large ornament of pearls and diamonds, with a sapphire in the center, the gift of the Marquis of Lorne; and a diamond and emerald bracelet given by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. Her Royal Highness likewise wore a diamond bracelet which had belonged to Her Royal Highness, the Duchess of Kent, and the one given to her by the people of Windsor.

On leaving the Castle after the marriage ceremony, Her Royal Highness wore a white corded silk dress, trimmed with swan's-down and fringe, made by Miss Gieve, and a white chip bonnet, with a wreath of lillies of the valley and orange blossoms.

Her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice wore a dress of pink satin, trimmed with Brussels lace; a wreath of white heather; and emerald, diamond and pearl ornaments.

The bridesmaids' dresses were of white glace silk, trimmed with satin, and a tunic of gossamers and fringe; cerise roses, white heather and ivy, with wreaths to correspond. The dresses were made by Miss Unitt, and the flowers supplied by Mr. Nestor Sirard.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales wore the uniform of Tenth Hussars, His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, the uniform of the Rifle Brigade, and His Royal Highness Prince Leopold, Highland dress.

The Marquis of Lorne wore the uniform of the Royal Argyllshire Artillery Volunteers.

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Marshal M'Mahon Appointed Commander-in-Chief--Thiers's Property Confiscated.

A dispatch from Versailles says Marshal MacMahon has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the French Army. A dispatch from Paris says the Commune has issued a proclamation couched in the following language: "Attacked by the Versailles government, we have a mission to protect the city, and count upon the aid of the citizens."

There was a continual movement of the communal forces during the night, and a distant cannonade was audible this moring. The rappel is beating everywhere throughout the city. A dispatch from Brussels, dated the 3, says the second sitting of the Peace Conference was held to-day.

NAPOLEON TO MACMAHON.

Marshal MacMahon has taken up his abode in the Rue Belle Chasse. The Marshal has received from the Emperor the following letter:

WILHELMSHOHE, March 12, 1871.

MY DEAR MARSHAL—At the moment of your return to France it is my duty to recall to you the services of the army which was so unfortunately compelled to surrender at Sedan. It is not just that the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who behaved so well in the different combats that took place should be deprived of the promotion and rewards to which they are entitled. Since I became prisoner I have received several applications on this head. I have felt a real regret not to be able to do justice to them, for the army of Sedan fought well, and is the only one that has received no recompense. I think it is your duty to prepare a memorial of applications for the soldiers who were under your orders, and to submit them to the Minister of War on your arrival in France.

Believe me, my dear Marshal, in my sincere friendship. NAPOLEON.

THIER'S PROPERTY CONFISCATED.

The Paris Commune have issued a decree arraigning Thiers, Favre, Picard, Dufaure, Simon and Pothuan before the tribunal of the people and ordering their properties to be seized. Another decree pronounces the separation of the Church and State, suppresses the religious bodies, and abolishes national property.

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Mrs. Bernard in Court.

Mrs. Bernard, better known as Miss Caroline Richings, was sued in the Supreme Court by Mr. Alexander upon two notes, claimed to have been given him as trustee for the orchestra engaged by her during a season of opera by her troupe at the Grand Opera House. The season proving a failure, pecuniarily, Miss Richings was not able to pay the note. She demurred to the complaint on the ground that being a resident of Pennsylvania and a married woman, by the law of the State, a contract entered into by her was invalid. Judge Brady overruled the demurrer, holding that the contract is governed by the *lex loci contractus*; that Miss Richings having had a separate business in New York, all contracts made in connection with it in New York are binding.—N. Y. World.

VARIETIES.

A LADIES' life insurance company is being formed in London. One provision is that all employees are to be women.

CHOICE cuts of beef are two and a half cents at Fort Griffin, Texas, and milch cows are leased out for their board.

THE Delegate in Congress from Utah, upon being asked by a brother M. C. how many wives he had, replied, "Enough to keep me from running after other people's."

THE annual income of the Peabody educational fund is about one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. Ten thousand dollars are deducted for contingent expenses, and the remainder appropriated to educational purposes.

MRS. ANNIE BREED, of Norwich, Conn., died a few days since and left $20,000 to a faithful servant, Abby Nilkey, for twenty years of devotion. The domestic was so delighted with the legacy that she actually died of excess of happiness in less than two weeks.

THE women of Baltimore have issued a paper called the True Woman. The avowed purpose of the publication is to promote for all classes of woman a higher Christian culture, a nobler womanhood and for the industrial classes of woman a kinder and more generous consideration from their employers.

AN experienced housekeeper says the best thing for cleaning tin ware is common soda. She gives the following directions: "Dampen a cloth and dip in soda, and rub the ware briskly, after which wipe dry. Any blackened or dirty ware can be made to look as well as new."

SOME practical joker at Nashville, aenn., last Friday procured a small coffin nd placed it conspicuouslyin the market-house, for the purpose of selling some of the early visitors in that place. It was discovered by some boys, who informed police. A couple of officers rushed down and bore the coffin up stairs. When opened in was found to contain a dead goose.

OF the new English Marriage bill, allowing a man to marry the sister of his deceased wife, the Church Review says: "This immoral, and we venture to say disgusting measure is got up merely by a few rich men for the purpose of legalizing their past offences against the laws of chastity, and for the gratification of their own self-will."

A MAINE woman whose husband was in jail on a debt due a liquor-dealer in Portland, went to the saloon of the latter called for, drank and paid for a glass of liquor, and then demanded the release of her husband. The dealer, fearing a seizure and prosecution in case he refused, caused the man to be released.

A WEALTHY gentleman, who owns a country seat, nearly lost his wife, who fell into a river which flows through his estate. He announced the narrow escape to his friends, expecting their congratulations. One of them, an old bachelor, wrote as follows: "I always told you that river was too shallow."

FORSYTH, GA., can claim the champion beat. Finding himself bad off for his regular invigorator, he put a gallon of water in a two gallon demijohn, and presenting himself at the grocery, asked for a gallon of whisky. It was duly enclosed in the demijohn, but of course, there was no trust, and the liquor had to be returned. A gallon was poured out, and the beat went on his way rejoicing in the possession of a gallon of good grog.

THE most eccentric species of practical humor that we have lately heard of was recently displayed by a man living on the line of the Southwestern railroad, near Drakesville, Iowa, who, having taken a spite against the company, amused himself the other day by covering the rails for a distance of a mile with soap. A single train was three hours in crossing the greased stretch.

AN old gentleman in Caldwell, Mo., who thought he was desperately in love with a young girl the other day, offered to give her young lover his own wife and five hundred dollars in cash if he would relinquish his claims and induce the girl to marry him. The lover agreed, the girl consented, and the old gentleman's wife signified her willingness, but just at this point the course of true love was rudely stopped by the girl's father, and the young man, finding he could not get the five hundred dollars, submitted to the stern decrees of fate with the best grace possible, and married the girl.

A COMIC story is told of Dean Stanley's parrot, which was a great pet of the whole family. One day Polly managed to open her cage and get away, to the consternation of the whole household. After a great search some one found Polly in the garden on the top of an apple tree. The welcome news was communicated to the Dean, who, with the whole of the inmates, rushed out at once, accompanied by Dr. Vaughan, who with some friends was then on a visit to the Dean. Polly was found swinging herself on a topmost branch, but when she discovered the large audience below her, she looked gravely down on them and said: "Let us pray."

THE fountain designed for the boulevard at New Orleans is finished. It will throw a cascade of water with six feet fall into a broad basin, from which spring twenty more separate jets; this overflows through four large orifices, represented as the mouths of dolphins, pouring into a sub-basin of large size. In the latter reservoir, which is about the hight of a man's waist from the ground, two life-size swans moved by clock-work that runs forty-eight hours, will appear to swim around, and a minature steamship, which is so arranged as to fire a gun every hour, will also sail around the basin.

A MUSCATINER, while acting as host at a social gathering, an evening or two ago perpetrated a joke on the guests by calling them to order for refreshments and passing around with the most hospitable air imaginable, a quantity of dried apples and a bucket of water. The ladies were horrified and the gentlemen disgusted, though many, through politeness' sake, helped themselves to the novel refreshments and made a poor show of enjoying their repast. Soon after, however, the host returned with another course, in the shape of coffee etc., when the joke became apparent and was dully appreciated.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Suggestions Suitable to the Season--Sand for Garden Soils--Swedish Oats--Grafting Grape Vines, &c.

LOOK AFTER YOUR CELLARS.

Most cellars, especially at this time of year, contain a large amount of decomposing vegetable matter, in the form of decaying fruits and vegetables, which give off their foul and poisonous gases during the process of decay. This atmosphere is constantly finding its way into the dwellings above, often causing dangerous fevers and always impairing the health of its occupants.

AMMONIA.

It has been demonstrated in experiments conducted over a series of years, in England, that the wheat plant during the course of its growth between seed time and harvest, destroys ammonia. That is, a larger quantity of ammonia is required to perfect a crop of wheat than the entire crop, both straw and grain, contains when matured. It was found that to insure a successful crop of wheat required the plant consumption of five times as much ammonia as the crop growth will yield. Now, the wheat plant is dependent almost entirely for its supply of ammonia upon what it can eliminate of it from the soil in which it grows.

SAND FOR GARDEN SOILS.

Says L. D. Snook, in the Germantown Telegraph:

The natural soil of a large portion of the American gardens could be improved and made to yield heavier crops by a mixture of sand. In many sections where clayey soils prevail, gardens thus treated would be rendered more friable and could be worked earlier in the spring. Sand, to to the depth of two or three inches, spread over the surface and gradually intermixed by cultivation, would in many instances effect a great improvement. One of the important features which this mode of treatment possesses, is the permanent character of the improvement.

When fertilizers are merely added to the soil, it gradually, and in a few years, loses its richness as the added elements disappear; but sand applied artificially does not disappear, but remains for ages. Many garden soils that are naturally light, sandy or gravelly, frequently do not possess sufficient strength to retain for any length of time the manure applied to them; hence, an application of heavy loam will be found beneficial in more than one point of view. At the present season of the year when labor is plenty and cheap and teams are unemployed, is the proper time to draw and apply sand and loam, as your knowledge of the character of the garden soil will dictate.

In clay regions, beds of sand may be found within a reasonable distance, and should you be required to pay twenty-five cents per load, it will prove a profitable investment. Sand should compose one-fifth part of the soil of flower-beds.

WHITE SWEDISH OATS.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Chroncle, after stating that these oats produce poorly on rich land on account of lodging, says: Last year I prepared seed enough to sow about three acres of quite poor land—too poor, in fact, to produce a paying crop of anything else. The result was very gratifying, as I got a yield of twenty-one bushels per acre of 38 lbs. per bushel, or nearly twenty-five bushels of lawful weight. To any one that has ground too poor to grow a crop of ths common oats, I would advise a trial of the above variety. If these oats would stand on rich land, I have no doubt I could grow 60 to 80 bushels to the acre. I have measured many heads that were fifteen to eighteen inches in length, and stalks five to six feet long. On the poor land spoken of above it grew 3 1-4 feet, while the common oats were from eighteen inches to two feet in a field near by, and yielded about fifteen bushels per acre, although the land was better.

GRAFTING GRAPES.

At a recent meeting of the Horticultural Society of Western New York, D. S. Wagner gave a description of the method he adopts in grafting the grape vine. He grafts from early spring to the last of June. The grafts are cut early the previous winter and packed in saw-dust. He grafts a little below the ordinary surface of the ground and covers with earth. The moisture of the soil is preserved by two inches of mulching. The cleft is sawn in without splitting. He has set the Delaware and Isabella roots with good success, and in one instance had a crop of grapes the same year. A strong stock is desirable, such as Isabella, Catawba and Diana. The Rebbecca does better on a strong stock than on its own roots.

STOCK RAISING IN TEXAS.

Stock raising, under proper management, seems to pay pretty well in Texas. January 16, 1868, Colonel A. E. Clark, living in the vicinity of Corpus Christi, died, leaving an estate in live stock valued at $49,990, but owing to many debts and suits the estate was deemed almost insolvent. The son and one of the heirs of Colonel Clark, became the administrator, receiving 7,785 head of cattle and 110 head of horses, all running at large on the wild lands. In two years so well was the business managed by the administrator that the sales of stock amounted to the sum of $41,770 92, and after paying every claim against the estate he rendered an account of 5,600 head of cattle and 190 of horses still in his possession, valued at $4,396 05. Such a record shows wonderful management, and it also goes to prove that stock-raising can be carried on with profit in Texas if conducted judiciously and watched over with care.

◆

THEY tell the story of a Tennessee lawyer who, recently married to a widow, fell asleep the other day in the court-room, and was suddenly awakened by the mention of the lady's first husband's name by one of the members of the bar. Springing to his feet he exclaimed, "What! what! you shan't have her!" This, of course, astonished the Court, and he blushingly explained that he was dreaming and thought B—— was coming back to take his wife from nim.

Weekly Post.

Monday, April 3, 1871.

HOLDEN saved enough money out of his salary as Governor, in two years, to make him the wealthiest man in Raleigh. That he is in good health to-day proves that the Ku-Klux Klan, is not as bad as represented.

WARNER and SMITH, the ex-carpet bag Senator and Governor of Alabama, both residents of Ohio, deny their stock-jobbing operations. But how about that scrip that was detained by WARNER'S order?

ON Saturday afternoon last a large number of Conservative Republican members of Congress held a side caucus in Washington in relation to Mr. SHELLABARGER'S Ku Klux bill, and came to the determination to oppose it.

THE price of BEAZ, as put down in the *open* amount, is $70,000. What more he is to get, and how much more he and BABCOCK and GRANT can keep out of the *one and a half millions* he is to receive, nobody will ever know. Let's have San Domiogo.

IT cost the city of Cincinnati $7,000 to demonstrate to the Ohio Legislature that it was a great city. What the Ohio Legislature loses in special legislation, it makes up in eating and drinking—whenever it has a chance—and thus keeps even with the solons of Pennsylvania.

THE debt of San Domingo is about $1,500,000, other expenses at least $100,000, more. This debt and these expenses we must pay. The population is 160,000. So we pay just $10 a piece for the population (except BAEZ who gets more.) Ten dollars was about the price that Yankee Slave Traders used to pay for negroes on the coast of Guinea. No rise in rates.

SINCE it has been settled that EUGENIE will not occupy a cottage at Long Branch this summer, as Empress; President GRANT has changed his programme for the season and will inflict himself upon the inhabitants of the Pacific Coast. ULYSS knows how it is himself to be down in the world, but he should not snub the beautiful and unfortunate inmate of Chiselhurst.

SINCE Mr. FORNEY has found favor in the eyes of GRANT, who was only too glad to get him housed in office, there is anxious feeling exhibited on the part of Republicans to have him take charge of the organization in Pennsylvania. He will be tendered the Chairmanship of the State Executive Committee, which had sunk to the lowest level in the hands of JOHN COVODE.

EVIDENCE OF CHARITY.

THE *Gazette* quotes, as an evidence of the charity of the Republican party, that fifteen ex-Confederate officers, who were Democrats, occupy seats in the Forty-second Congress. We hope these fifteen gentlemen, who represent fifteen States, will make their acknowledgements to the proper source, and not to their constituents; and as they will stand a living monument of the bountiful charity of that magnanimous and generous party, we hope their deportment will bear evidence of their conviction of this fact.

THERE is more of the GRANT-STOMS Muddle in Cincinnati. The venerable WILLIAM STOMS is out in a long letter in which he convicts the equally venerable JESSE R. GRANT, of a series of falsehoods by which the President's father attempts to escape the charge of trying to get appointments in the Revenue service by means of bribery. MR. STOMS, who is a radical of the straightest sect, thus sums up the GRANT family:

> The conduct of the Grant family has been scandalous in the extreme. The elder Grant proposed to bribe my son. The younger Grant, informed of the facts, keeps him (his father) in office after his own admissions, thus bringing reproach and dishonor on the Civil Service, an offense which in the purer days of the Republic would have led to his impeachment and disposition from office. But it is worthy of Baez's partner in the San Domingo business. Of the man who makes his Cabinet from those who give him presents—who appoints all his relations down to the fiftieth cousin to office—who is charged with being connected with the rascally gold speculations in New York—who in five years has grown enormously wealthy from public spoils, and is probably now a millionaire. I say his conduct in retaining his father as Postmaster in Covington, after these disclosures, is disgraceful in the extreme, and humiliating to the Republican party which elected him.

> LET us do Mr. Tweed the justice to say that he has himself proposed to limit the amount of public money to be annually paid to him under the bill lately adopted for transferring the water of his private ponds through pipes of his own make into reservoirs of his own construction, etc., etc. This manifestation of public spirit and economy on Mr. Tweed's part shall not go unrecorded. He has introduced a bill for that purpose in the Senate at Albany, and the limitation is fixed at $5,000-000 a year! As Mr. Tweed declared when the first bill passed that the annual expense to the city would not reach $1,000,-000, there are those wicked enough to suggest that the limitation is a show of virtue where no virtue exists.—*Tribune.*

The only difference between "Boss" 'WEED of N, Y. and Boss PHILLIPS of his city is that the former is willing to lopt a limitation to expenditures. With s, taxes are imposed and collected for ity Hall and other profane enterprises, ithout any pledge as to the extents of he investment—or acknowledgment of e right to makestatements of the expenditures as the work progresses.

THE RED REPUBLICAN MOB.

The Cable dispatches of Saturday and yesterday indicate that Paris and France are absolutely at the mercy of the Red Republican or Radical mob. The grossest of outrages are being committed and murder is having full swing. The guillotine, we are told, is to be erected, and its victims are already being marked for slaughter.

The usual watchwords of the revolutionary mob are being proclaimed, and "Death to the rich;" "Death to the Land-owners;" "Death to the clergy," are passed from lip to lip by the banded murderers, who in the name of Liberty and Law, are preparing to inaugurate the worst despotism and the most utter lawlessness with which it is possible to afflict any nation. This is Red Republicanism—the legitimate offspring of the teachings of ROCHEFORT, MAZZINI, GARIBALDI and their coadjutors, who but a few months ago were lauded in this and other countries as the representatives and champions of free government.

But civilization can no longer tolerate the Paris mob and do justice to itself. When the Kasier WILLIAM proclaimed that his only mission in the late war was to humble and overthrow the dynasty of NAPOLEON III., the world applauded him, and France was to be liberated from an oppressor! NAPOLEON was overthrown, and France to-day is in the hands of a sanguinary mob that sets law at defiance and does not care a sfor human life. The Kasier overthrew NAPOLEON, as he proclaimed in behalf of humanity, of liberty and progressive civilization. If he would champion these, let him at once move out his armies in motion and rescue France, from the fury the Red Republican mob.

The turbulent element of France, which always rules it, in the absence of a strongly entrenched government, will not be satisfied with any government. The Republic suffered nothing in comparison at the hands of the imperialists that it does at the hands of the Red Republicans, who became human tigers as soon as restraint is removed from them, ravaging the land and wallowing in gore.

It is the duty of civilized Europe to put a stop to the mad career of the mob, and as Germany is best prepared to do it at once, the Emperor, who lays such high claims to civilization and progress, should meet at once the demands of humanity and crush the mob that now threatens to leave France a desolate wilderness.

It is idle to talk about a liberal government, as the term is understood in this country, for France. Our own opinion is, and we think that history will demonstrate the correctness of it, that not until the NAPOLEONIC dynasty is restored to power, will France enjoy tranquility. A Republic is even less acceptable to the Red Republicans than the Empire. Their idea of government is unbridled licensce and the right to murder and despoil at will. Neither the Orleanists nor the Bourbons have the force of character to maintain a government in France. NAPOLEON at least has the merit of maintaining order and promoting the material prosperity of the country. The THIERS government is powerless to do anything, if indeed it has any stability.

While professing an unlimited love of country, and opposing the disintegration of territory, the Paris mob is ready to sell to any one who will buy, all monuments of historic value, to be prostituted to the basest of purposes. Versailles, Fontainbleau, and St. Cloud, are already on the market under the hammer of the Communal Council, or the deliberative branch of the mob—and for what purpose? Under the pretense of satisfying the German indemnity, but in reality to furnish funds to pay the armed retainers of the mobocratic rulers of Paris, and furnish these rulers with the means to gratify their sensual appetites. This is France under the teachings of Radicalism. How long will the civilized nations of Europe permit this spectacle to continue?

THE KU KLUX DEBATE.

The Ku Klux debate still drags "its slow length along" in Congress. As it grows older, it grows more irksome, and on the Radical side degenerates into "the oft told tale of an idiot, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing." The only diversion from the beaten track of irksomeness that we have seen, is the affidavit offered by Mr. NIBLACK, which was made by a gentleman in Iowa, and reveals a state of Ku Klux even in that super-loyal State that is terrifying.

This gentleman deposes that he was born in New York, and then carpet-bagged into Iowa, where he became the victim of certain Ku Klux demons that had complete control of him, making him do things against his will. These demons live on human flesh. They are twenty-five feet high, are black and have tails behind, their appearance is naked and shameful. Their words are unclean, and they are liars. They are larger now than they were eight years ago, and are continually growing in size. He furthermore insists that they are the beasts spoken of in Revelation, and assume the shape of wizards, winged dragons, &c. Our own opinion is that they are the "Hungdum Pungdum" spoken of by the *Gazette.*

But seriously, this crazy affidavit of the Iowa lunatic, is about as sensible as the other stuff that is retailed by the Radical leaders about the South. We can see no good that is likely to result from this debate other than to shame ordinary liars into truth-telling, by the ponderosity of the Ku Klux fabrications, manufactured by the Radical politicians.

ABOUT OURSELVES.

On this, the fourteenth anniversary of the senior proprietor's accession to the ownership of THE POST, it greets its patrons and friends in a new dress, and takes the occasion to thank a kind public, that has so generously overlooked what faults may have been incident to its career, and appreciated what merits it may have possessed and encouraged it to persevere in what its conductors deemed to be a proper course.

The profession of journalism is one that is surrounded by many strange incidents and affords a broader field in which to observe the peculiarities and eccentricities of human passions and ambitions than any other. It is a profession, likewise, that is perhaps more generally misunderstood than any other, by persons outside of its limits, not only in the nature of the duties that attach to it, but in the extent and varieties of the responsibilities that it imposes.

In this country, more than in any other, by reason of the nature of our political institutions, the press is the vehicle not only of public but individual thought. The newspaper has become a fixed institution in more than ninety out of every hundred households in the land—and has become a reflex of passing events as well as opinions to which the people turn for information, and is the groundwork upon which the masses base their faith in things political, moral and social; according to the bias of the mind and the teachings of the editor. Take away the newspaper, and the politics of the country would become a hopeless and confused jumble, in which the few would lead the many, by localities in virtue of superiority in eloquence or the popularity of some particular hobby. But with the general introduction of the newspaper, political knowledge becomes diffuse, and the stump orator is regarded as an oracle. Th frothy exaltations of the demagogue melt into thin air in the editorial crucible, and deep laid schemes of plotting politicians are mercilessly stripped of their shining sophistry and made plain in a single paragraph, that the most unlearned may comprehend.

We have spoken of the press as an avenue of political thought, but the same holds true in every other condition and relation in society. Like all great leading forces the press in this country is aggressive. To accomplish its mission it can neither stand still nor go backward. Its mission is to fight error and disseminate light. To achieve this it must make war on the common enemy in whatever shape he may appear—whether in the guise of politics, philanthrophy or religion—whether in vestments of purple and fine linen, or wearing the garb of hypocritical humility.

But there is in journalism, as in all things else, a point beyond which progress is retrogression, and independence, so-called, is blind and unreasoning fanaticism. To be able to distinguish this line of demarcation is one of the gravest responsibilities of the journalist, and to miss which is surest to wreck his bark of usefulness in mid-ocean. It becomes his duty to

> Make knowledge circle with the winds,
> But let her herald Reverence fly,
> Before her to whatever sky,
> Bear seed of man and growth of minds.

Firmness, consistency of purpose, a desire to edify his readers and elevate the general public mind, are all requisites in the conductor of a public journal. Under all circumstances he must battle for principle regardless of its temporary unpopularity. During the last decade this lesson has been taught to the American press, and men while fighting the masked foes of Liberty.

But it was not our intention in the outset to write generally upon the subject of journalism—of its trials and triumphs—of its vexations and its rewards in the consciousness of duties fulfilled. To deal with them properly and in detail would indeed require a volume. But in this connection we deemed it appropriate to refer briefly to the history of THE POST, which coming into existence in its lineal predecessors when the disc of the Nineteenth Century arose above the horizon of Time, has attempted to fill its station and do its share in the distribution of useful knowledge and the formation and elevation of public opinion, until now, after the lapse of nearly three-fourths of a century, it still champions the cause of the people against the encroachments of power, unwilling for the present and future, as it has been for the past to listen to any compromise with the hand that would do violence to the grand fabric of government, which born amid the smoke and trials of the Revolution matured to glorious perfection under the fostering care of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, MADISON, MONROE and the patriot fathers, and became the grandest government on earth, until the blighting, Upas breath of Radicalism withered its leaves and marred its fair proportions.

The first Democratic paper ever published in Allegheny county, was established in 1800, by Mr. J. ISRAEL and was called the *Tree of Liberty*, "the leaves whereof were for the healing of the nations." In 1804, EPHRIAM PENTLAND, Esq., founded the *Commonwealth* the original progenitor of THE POST. The bound files of the *Commonwealth* for several years are a valuable relic that now grace a shelf in our office. After continuing a number of years the *Commonwealth* changed into the *Statesman*. Within the last half century a number of papers advocating Democratic principles, or of Democratic tendencies have been established in this city, all of which finally centered into a single journal, THE POST. Among them we may mention the *Mercury* established in 1810, by Mr. JOHN C. GILLELAND, who was afterward joined in the propretor and editorship by Mr. JNO. M. SNOWDEN. In 1828, Mr. JOSEPH SNOWDEN son of the latter gentleman succeeded to the control of the *Mercury*, and continued in charge of it until 1835, when he disposed of it to Messrs. ROBERT MORROW and WILLIAM H. SMITH.

In 1824, Mr. JOHN MCFARLAND started the *Allegheny Democrat* which kept up a sort of an irregular existence until 1841, when it united with the *Mercury* and assumed the title of the *Mercury* and *Democrat* under the management of WILLIAM H. SMITH, Esq. On the 10th of September 1842, that paper and another journal, the *American Manufacturer* which, had been established for a number of years united their fortunes, and THE DAILY POST, under the management of Messrs. WILLIAM H. SMITH and THOMAS PHILLIPS, was the result of this union. The weekly edition was known for some time subsequently as the *Mercury and Manufacturer*, but was finally changed to THE WEEKLY POST. In 1845, Messrs. BIGLER & SARGENT became proprietors, who in turn disposed of it to LECKY HARPER, Esq., present editor of the Mt. Vernon, (Ohio,) *Banner*. He disposed of it to Messrs. GILMORE & MONTGOMERY, and in April, 1857, Mr. JAS. P. BARR, the present senior proprietor, became sole proprietor, and in 1866 the present partnership was formed.

A personal reminiscence will be pardonable when we say that in 1842 when the *Mercury and Manufacturer* were united, the present senior partner was serving his apprenticeship at the printing trade as an *attache* of the *Manufacturer*, and that he "worked off" the first daily POST, that ever saw the light on a Washington hand press, which still belongs to the office and does duty taking "proofs" in the job office.

During all these years, it may well be imagined that this journal did not wander pleasantly along a level highway begirt with flowers, The road was an uphill one, and it required hard work to make progress. But THE POST has succeeded so far, and there is nothing in its history that we are ashamed to confess, It may have been old fogy, as the phrase goes, but it strove honestly through thick and thin to make its way in the world, and all that it is now, or expects to be, is the result of patient industry and honest toil, two things that are generally rewarded with measurably, if not absolute, success. To use a hackneyed phrase, it is a tub that has stood on its own bottom. No one was ever called upon to "pass around the hat" to secure it pabulum—it never depended upon the uncertain support of cliques, but left the people to pass judgment upon it according to its merits alone, and give it such support as they felt it deserved, with which the present proprietors are satisfied and for which they are duly grateful, asking a continuance the generous patronage of a generous public only so long as their efforts merit it.

THE POST never begged a dollar—can look the whole world in the face, is independent of cliques and rings, and intends to continue so, and is ever ready to advocate and maintain the inalienable rights of the people to the best of its ability—eschews the devil and his Radical allies, from BEN. BUTLER, down or up as the topographical engineers may determine the "slant," and this morning greets its readers with a new outfit and is at their service in things that are legitimate, and ready to expose ways that are dark and tricks that are Radical.

FRANCE.

The accounts from Paris only add to the details of lawlessness, and the prevailence of the mob spirit. The leaders of the "Red" element are evidently bent upon deluging the country with blood. It is not the least bit suggestive that the "Reds" have no object or aim in view. While proclaiming their dissatisfaction with the existing form of government, they do not pretend to be able to establish a better one, or in fact any settled government at all.

Their only object seems to be to establish anarchy. A mob, of course is anarchy, and the Paris mob seem to glory in the anarchical state of affairs that they have established. Civil war has been actually inagurated, and the only hope of France is the reported *ultimatum* of BISMARCK—namely to take possession of Paris, if the THIERS government does not pay the stipulated indemnity before the 15th of April it will be impossible to pay it and the German forces will once more take possession. As a natural consequence they will not be withdrawn until a per manent government is established.

THE KU KLUX are becoming terrible in the loyal baliwick of Nevada. The latest advices from there state that the most atrocious crimes are committed in that State by organized bands of incendiaries and cut throats. The Virginia City *Enterprise* says that within the past ten years over two hundred murders have been committed in Story county alone, an average of twenty a year. During that time but one man has been tried and hanged. So callous has public sentiment become in regard to crime, and so poorly has the law been administered that the desperadoes have become so bold at last that the prominent citizens and tax-payers of Virginia City have lynched one as a warning to the rest. Where is Senator NYE who has been devoting himself to Southern outrages for some time?

A MOURNFUL ISSUE.

Afflictions, we are told, never come singly. This is particularly the case with the Radical party just now. Between San Domingo and the Ku Klux, and the fight between SUMNER and GRANT, the decayed hulk of Radicalism is in danger of going to stivers at any moment. As though these cyclones, hurricanes and maelstorms were not enough to strand the ship hopelessly, there comes the sorrowful tidings that FRED DOUGLASS declares that Senator SUMNER is the "worst enemy that the colored race has on the continent."

What could be more sad and humiliating than this? SUMNER, who has been trying to demonstrate for years the fact that by a long course of training a white man may rise to the distinguished elevation of being the equal of the Senegambian, is dashed to the earth by the cool remark of the great African mogul, that he is the enemy of the negro race—nay, more—the worst enemy it has on the continent.

It is particulatly unkind for FRED to say this, since it was only the other day that SUMNER introduced a bill into the Senate, with a view of compelling the captains of the Potomac Steamers, to allow negroes generally, and DOUGLASS in particular, to eat with the San Domingo Commission. Mr. SUMNER having done so much for DOUGLASS, is there any civilized reason why DOUGLASS should crush SUMNER?

But it is right and proper that these things should be done. Mr. SUMNER after having done every possible injustice to the white race in behalf of the African, only deserves to be hit over the head with the club he himself prepared. And yet it is sad to see Africa divided against itself. We wonder how many town lots DOUGLASS is to get for advocating annexation, and showing that it is necessary for the salvation of the negro. Everybody admits that DOUGLASS knows more than SUMNER, and lament that "CHAWLES" will not take African nstruction.

> WE believe that Wendell Philips and other men of his class have wrought grave evil to the workingman and his cause by precipitating the labor question upon politics.—*Commercial.*

PHILIPS claims to be and is an agitator, and the type of a class of men in this country who do infinite mischief by their thrusting into politics every question they seize upon whether it be slavery, temperance or labor. They are full of isms and theories presented with great plausibility and ingenuity, which capture the unthinking and stimulate the radical. They are never at a loss for a subject, and always manage to do more harm than good to every cause they espouse.

YOUNG women of ill health, says the *World*, have lately superadded to their maladies the unnecessary one of prognostication, or in other words there is an epidemic mantimania. CAROLINE KLEBERT, of Louisville, has fallen a victim to its intermittent form, and for five years has had trances occasionally, during which she makes known the occurrences of the more or less remote future. She has predicted a wet spring, a hot, dry summer, and a dreadful epidemic of some new and fatal sickness. There is to be another war in Europe in 1872, and one to which the Franco-Prussian war will have been a bagatelle. To allay the fears of French, Germans, Europeans in general, and Louisvilians in particular, another lady should be found who, for a consideration, will also enter the trance state and prophesy peace, plenty and health.

THE St. Louis organ of Senator SCHURZ, the *Westliche Post*, thus speaks of the feelings and determination of the German Republicans of that city:

> A large portion of the Republican party acts in such a manner that the Germans of honorable characters can no longer act with it. The evil has taken such dimensions that there is no other remedy except the dissolution of that corrupt party. The Germans despair of the possibility of any improvement, and the best counsels of well meaning men to reform the Republican party from within are unheeded. *The Republican party ought to be defeated. Such is the general opinion among the Germans, and this will be done in a thorough manner at the next election.*

A WELL informed correspondent thus alludes to the infamous Radical Apportionment Bill:

> Allegheny county, R., (with a deficiency of 6,500) has three Senators.
>
> Fayette, Greene and Westmoreland, D., (with a surplus of 6,933) have one.
>
> Luzerene, D., (with a surplus of 18,522) has one.
>
> Bedford, Fulton and Somerset, R., (with a deficiency of 9,000) have one.
>
> Crawford, R., (with a deficiency of 6,647) has one.
>
> It is fixed for twenty-one Republicans and twelve Democrats.
>
> In the house we have Montgomgry, D., with 22,247 taxables with two members; Chester, R., with 19,500 has three; Erie, R., has two with 16,000 taxables; Somerset, Bedford and Fulton, R., have two with 15,500; Tioga, Potter and McKean R., have two with 14,966; Fayette, D., one with 10,135; Mercer and Butler, R., three with 22,000.
>
> It is arranged to insure the Radicals sixty members and the Democrats but forty; and the plan to force the senate to take this bill or go on under the rascally law which has been in operation for the last seven years.
>
> It is hoped that the senate will stand up to its resolve, to consider no private bill until a fair apportionment bill has been signed by the Governor; they should also refuse to pass any appropriation bill until this question is settled.

THE strong minded in Chicago met together the other day and solemnly resolved that "man's headship in the state, the church, and the home is an exploded idea of the dead past, opposed to a republican government and Protestant religion." But since there can't be "two bosses to one job," the question arises whether woman's "headship" in these situations might not be open to similar objections.

PERSONAL JEU DE MOTS.

OLIVE LOGAN goes to London to lecture in June next.

FORNEY is now treating his readers to fish—with a small "f."

SCOTLAND at last proposes to erect a monument to BURNS.

THE people of North Carolina have no desire to return to the (h) olden time.

NASBY intended to call his youngest ANNA DICKINSON, but the name don't sound well as a boy's name.

THE farmers in New Jersey are plowing for their annual crop of musquitos, fever and ague.

WHAT pleased the Japanese visitors best in our financial system was General SPINNER'S signature.

GREELEY insists that "butter made in September will stand the drouth better than if boiled during the sultry hours of August."

THE papers having published elaborate obituaries of WALT WHITMAN, are now sending reporters to interview him.

THERE is a dim rumor extant that Senator GRAHAM does want to run for Governor of Pennsylvania. What fatuity possess some men.

MRS. DR. REUSCH-FORMES wife of the noted singer CARL FORMES, has been elected an honorary member of a medical college in Philadelphia.

CHARLES ASTOR BRISTED has purchased of Mrs. Stanton, for $41,000, the Wathington residence built by Mr. STANTON when he was Secretary of War.

ELEVEN Japanese young men came to this country in the Japan on the 18th ult. They intend to japan themselves with American collegiate varnish.

GEORGE WILKES has been going up the Nile in one of the Viceroy's vessels, and with a part of the sovereign's body-guard for escort.

THE Denver *News* tells an absurd story about a man who has just dug $1,200 worth of gold dust from the earth where he buried it in 1862. He had forgotten the fact of the deposit for several years!

IT is sad to think what it costs to edit an independent newspaper. Here is the *Sunday Leader* with tears its eyes, telling how virtuous it was in refusing $500 from the friends of the nine million bill. We sympathize!

IT is alleged that when the news of FORNEY'S appointment reached Harrisburg this dispatch was sent over the wires: "HARRISBURG, March 22.—Colonel JOHN W. FORNEY: 'Halt.' A. K. MCCLURE." FORNEY constructed this to mean that he should halt in his assaults on GRANT'S administration. He halted.

FLORIDA votes to-worrow on the adoption of five amendments to the State Constitution. The first amendment reduces the salary of the Governor from $5,000 to $3,500 per annum, and gives him a cabinet of seven officers at $2,000 per annum each, instead of eight officers at $3,000, and provides for the payment of the Legislature by the method of a per diem allowance and mileage, instead of a yearly salary as at present.

HON. GIDEON WELLS, Secretary of the Navy during the administration of President LINCOLN, comes out in a vigorous letter against GRANT and the course of the Republican party in Congress, in respect to the further reconstruction of the Southern States. He says:

> I have no respect for those who claim that it is necessary for Massachusetts or for others to supervise Virginia and to take care of the people of that and other States, in their local concerns. If the people are incapable of self-government, our system is a failure. If the people of the States respectively cannot make and execute their own laws, but are to be governed and controlled in their local, municipal affairs by a central power, then American Democracy and American Republicanism are mere shams and delusions. The Union of these States can be preserved only by maintaining the reserved and guaranteed rights of the States. Is the Federal Government is not restrained by constitutional limitations, it is a central despotism of unlimited power and authority. The laws of Congress giving the President authority to introduce military at the elections, and all schemes by which the Central Government assumes to take cognizance of and to punish offences by Ku Klux organizations, or by others in the States are like almost every act in what is called reconstruction—unwarranted, unconstitutional, centralizing and revolutionary. Punishment for crimes against the law of a State, committed within the jurisdiction of a State, belongs exclusively to the State and not to the General Government. I am aware that the attempted justification for these usurpations is necessity—always the tyrant's plea for crime, oppression, and wrong—the sham excuse which was set up for the wrongs inflicted in Kansas, and for the greater wrongs since inflicted on Georgia and other States of the South. While not disposed to obtrude my opinions upon others, I desire not to be misunderstood. I fully recognize the necessity of party as a means to essential principles. But let the means be subordinate to the ends. I am a Democrat, but not a Secessionist, who would admit that a State has a right to withdraw from the Union, and throw off its Federal obligations. I am a Republican, but not an exclusionist, who would exclude States from their rightful representation in Congress, deny them the right to frame their fundamental laws, the right to regulate their own domestic affairs, or deny them their reserved and undoubted exclusive right and authority to punish offences committed within their respective jurisdictions. This doctrine of secession and this doctrine of exclusion are each "shams"—each incompatible with a federal union, each inconsistent with and in violation of the Constitution, and each subversive of the Government. I therefore opposed the Buchanan Administration, and I also oppose the Grant Administration. GIDEON WELLES.

THE New York *Post*, a Republican journal, but one that at times does not hesitate to speak out in meeting, thus disposes of the very latest Radical lie concerning Governor ENGLISH and the Connecticut election. It says:

> The report sent out yesterday by some over zealous Connecticut Republicans, and countenanced even by some New York journals, that Governor English, Democratic candidate for re-election, had telegraphed to Wm. M. Tweed for money to use in the canvas, is undoubtedly false. It is indeed absurd on its face; when men are engaged in a criminal and disgraceful attempt at fraud they do not correspond by telegraph.

OLD POEM.

BY GEORGE WITHER—1646.

Shall I, wasting in despair,
Die, because a woman's fair?
Or make pale my cheeks with care,
'Cause another's rosy are?
Be she fairer than the day,
Or the flowery meads in May,
If she be not so for me,
What care I how fair she be?

Shall my foolish heart be pined,
'Cause I see a woman kind,
Or a well disposed nature,
Joined with a lovely feature?
Be she meeker, kinder, than
Turtle dove or pelican,
If she be not so to me,
What care I how kind she be?

Shall a woman's virtue move
Me to perish for her love?
Or her well-deserving known,
Make me quite forget mine own?
Be she with that goodness blest,
Which may gain her name of best,
If she be not such to me,
What care I how good she be?

'Cause her fortune seems too high,
Shall I play the fool and die?
Those that bear a noble mind,
Where they want of riches find,
Think what with them they would do,
That without them dare to woo;
And unless that mind I see,
What care I how great she be?

Great or good, or kind, or fair,
I will ne'er the more despair,
If she love me, this believe,
I will die ere she shall grieve?
If she slight me, when I woo,
I can scorn and let her go;
For if she be not for me,
What care I for whom she be?

THE WRECKER'S WAGER.

There are few parts of England more wild and desolate than the mining districts of Cornwall. Nature, as a conterpoise to the treasure which she has lavished on this region, has given to its external appearance a most forbidding aspect. The eye takes in a prospect of bleak and barren plains, with neither tree nor shrub to protect the traveler from the wind that sweeps across them, and presenting danger at every step from the numerous shafts by which they are intersected. It is truly an inhospitable country, and the nature of its inhabitants quite accord with its unfriendly characteristics. They are to a great extent repulsive in appearance, forbidding in manners, and cruel and cunning by natural disposition, and seem hardly to have risen very much above the barbarous state of their ancestors. It was late in the autumn when I visited this region, and toward the close of a gloomy day that I found myself at the residence of Capt. Thomas,—so I shall call him,—a man whom I had met in London, and who had persuaded me that the only way to make a fortune was to invest a trifle of ready money in a copper mine. He held the title of captain, by the custom of the country, as a mine, like a ship is conducted by a captain and officers. The captain was rather a decent specimen of his class, for where there are so many combinations of of miner, smuggler, wrecker, and consequently ruffian, a man of even tolerable manners and address is something. My worthy friend, however, had one besetting weakness which I afterward discovered; he would have considered it quite admissible to have robbed his own father, rather than not to have robbed at all.

Our supper being over, he proposed an adjournment to the "Red Dragon" or red something,—it is so long ago I have almost forgot,—where he assured me I would meet a most respectable society of gentlemen, and where I might pick up much valuable information. They were all particular friends of his, he added, captains and pursers of mines. It was a dismal night when we sallied out, a thick mist was gathering around, the sea was breaking against the huge rocky cliffs of the coast, with a deafening roar, and at times was heard the distant thunder. It was then with a most comfortable feeling that I found myself safely housed at the rendezvous of these choice spirits of the mines. The party to which I was introduced were seated at a long deal table, in an apartment half kitchen, half tap-room, at the upper end of which appeared a blazing fire. On one side of the room a door opened into a small parlor, and in the corner was a bar to enable the host to dispense to his customers their various petitions from his smuggled treasures. The arrival of Captain Thomas was hailed with marked satisfaction. We were soon seated, and in a twinkling a large tumbler of hot brandy and water was placed before me, and a pipe thrust into my hand. The conversation, which was rather loud when we entered, was now suddenly hushed, and intelligent glances were quickly interchanged, which I saw related to myself. Thomas understood them and said: "You need not be afraid; this gentleman is a particular friend of mine, and a great patron of the mining arts." I then begged to assure the company of my veneration for miners and mines, and all connected with them. There was a visible brightening up at my declaration, and doubtless at that moment various were the plans of rascality that were hatched up to put my devotedness to the proof. "A likely night, this, Captain Thomas," said a beetle-crowed, short, muscular man, whose dark eyes peered from beneath a brow of uncommon ferocity. "Uncommon likely," returned the other "and if we should have a bit of luck to-night it would not be a bad beginning this winter." "Ah!" said the first one, who answered to the name of Knox, "My wife says she thinks Providence has deserted our coast. We haven't had anything worth telling about these two years. I've seen the time when we've had a dozen wrecks a season." "Well, never mind, Master Knox," said a pert-looking, snub-nosed fellow, named Gray, whom I first took for an attorney, but afterward found that he was a mining agent. "Never mind, Master Knox," said he, jingling a bunch of seals, which peeped from beneath the waistcoat of that worthy, "you have made the most of your luck, and if you don't get any more you won't harm."

"Why yes," said the fellow, drawing out a handsome gold watch, which hardly seemed in keeping with his coarse attire. "I don't complain of the past, and yet I had a narrow escape with this. If it hadn't been for my boy Jim, I should have lost it." He's a cute child, that boy of yours," remarked one. "There never was a cuter. I'll tell you sir," he said, addressing me, "It is two years ago, come December, on a Sunday when we were all at church, that we had news of a wreck. Well, off we started, and the porson not the last, to see what God had sent us. We found, on coming up, that it was a French Indiaman. She had gone to pieces on the rocks, and the goods were floating around like dirt. I wasn't long making the most of it, and Jim was jest a going on for the cart, when I spied covered with weed, and hidden by a piece of rock, the body of a Frenchman. I soon saw I had got a prize, for he was loaded with trinkets. These I quickly eased him of, as he'd never want 'em, but to make sure, hit 'un a good slap over the head, just to see whether life was in 'un or no. (Here a general grin went round) Well, I was just going away, when I see'd a diamond ring on his finger, and, the finger being swelled with the water, I cuts it off, and walks off with my goods. I hadn't gone far when little Jim runs afthr, crying, 'Dad, dad, hit 'un again, dad; he grin'th.' I looked back, and, sure enough, that rascally French thief— whether it was drawing the blood or not, I don't know—but he was moving his arms about, and opening his eyes as if he were bent on taking the bread out of my mouth. This made me mad—these Frenchmen are a spiteful set, and hate English as they hate the devil—so I makes no more ado, I hits him a lick with the tail of a rudder laying close by, and I'll warrant me he'll never come to ask for my goods." The miscreant chuckled over this horrid recital with all the self-satisfaction that one might feel at the recollection of a virtuous action; while his companions, to whom the story was familiar, felt no other sensations of uneasiness at its recapitulation than from the recollection that they had not been able to do the same thing. Knox was evidently the villain *par excellence*. I saw others around me whose countenance would have hung them at any bar in England, but none ventured to boast so openly of crime. Knox was the only avowed professor of villainy, and seemed to glory in his right of pre-eminence. I have traveled somewhat, and have met ruffians of every grade, but never before did I have the fortune to hear depravity of such a character so freely expressd. "Well, Knox," said Gray, after a pause, "so you have seen Hobart; how's poor Bill?" Knox placed his finger significantly on his cheek, "How," said the other, "Dead?" "Dead as a fish," returned Knox. "You know I was in it, and a sharp fight we had. Poor Bill had three balls in him; he died the same night." A universal expression of sympathy followed the announcement, and various were the questions put as to the details of his death. It appeared that he was killed in an engagement with a revenue cutter. "He was as likely a lad as ever run a cargo," said Thomas. "Where did you bury him? Alongside of the gauger, I 'spose," said Gray, who ventured a malicious glance, though apparently half doubtful of the consequences. I never saw so speedy a change as that remark produced in Knox. In an instant his brow became as black as the storm that was raging without. "What have you to do with that, you meddling, conceited fool?" said he, as he fixed his black eyes, almost concealed by their overhanging brows, on the object of his wrath. "Now, mark me, master Gray, play off no more of your jokes on me. This is not the first time I have warned you, but it shall be the last." I learned afterward that the gauger alluded to was Knox's half brother, who was supposed to have met with his death at Knox's hands. The latter could not bear any allusion to the frightful drama about his bro ther, at would tremble like a child if left alone a night. Be that as it might, however, a fierce altercation was now proceeding between Knox and a friend of Gray's who had replied to the other's threats, and serious consequences might have ensued had not the attention of all been diverted by a loud knocking at the outer door. This seemed so unusual an occurrence that the host hesitated to unbar the door, for never was a stranger known to arrive there at such an hour, and on such a night, too, for the rain was still pouring in torrents. The knocking continued, and although we were too many to fear anything like personal danger, still I could see an evident uneasiness spreading throughout the party. The knocking was now fiercer than ever, and the host was compelled to unbolt and unbar. As the door opened, in stalked a tall, weather-beaten looking man, enveloped in a huge, shaggy great-coat, and a broad oil-skin cap on his head.

"What do you mean by this?" he said, dashing his hat upon the floor, and shaking the rain from his coat like a huge water-dog—"keeping a traveler outside your house on such a night."

As he spoke, was heard a heavy, booming sound from the sea. "A wrack, a wrack," shouted Knox, and instantly a dozen fellows were up and ready to rush like bloodhounds on their prey. "Keep your places you fools," cried the stranger; "If she goes ashore it will be many miles from here, with the wind in this quarter. I've heard the guns some time, but she has good offing yet, and she may manage to keep off. I'd lay my life she is a foreign craft; they are always in such a hurry to sing out."

The company had now seated themselves, and resumed their pipes. They likewise took the liberty of scanning the new arrival. There was nothing in his appearance very remarkable, beyond the fact of his being a tall, muscular man, having short, black hair, and immense bushy whiskers, meeting under the chin, togethes with large, black eyes. Altogether, his countenance was not an unpleasant one. He did not apologize for his intrusion, but called at once for his pipe and his glass.

"Did you come from the Portreath side?" asked Knox. The stranger took a whiff and nodded assent. "Who brought you across the moors?" "Do you think no one can tread the moors but yourself and the louts of the place?" answered the stranger.

"None that I ever heard of, except the devil," said Knox, peering suspiciously at the stranger.

The latter laughed. "The path is dangerous by night," said Thomas, "few strangers find the way alone.' "Then I am one of the few, for here I am," said the stranger. "I've lived here, man and boy, these forty years," said Knox, "and I never knew a stranger to do that before. And you must be a stranger, for I've never seen you before." "Are you sure of that?" Knox scanned him attentively. "I never saw you before." "You see, then, a stranger can find his way in these parts. I came by the Gauger's Shaft. Thou knowest the Gauger's Shaft, said he significantly." "Do you come here to mock me?" said the other, with a furious imprecation; "if you do, you had better return before harm comes to you." "You are a strong man," said his opponent, "but I am so much stronger than you that I could hold you with one arm on yonder fire until you were as black as your own black heart. Come, if you have a spark of courage, I'll put it now to the test.' "Courage! I fear neither you nor the devil." "I will wager you this heavy purse of French louis d'ors against that watch and ring that befits thy finger so oddly, that you dare not go into yonder room alone and look on the face that you shall meet there." "You are a juggler and a cheat," cried Knox. "I'll have nothing further to say to thee." "There's my gold," said he, throwing a heavy purse on the table; "look at it, count it; a hundred as bright louis as ever were coined in France against your watch and ring not worth the half." The eyes of the wrecker glistened at the bright heap.

"What is the wager?" he demanded. "If you will dare go in yonder room, that I will raise the form of one whom thou would'st dread to see.

"I fear nothing, and believe you to be a cheat."

"There's my gold."

"Take the wager," cried several of Knox's friends, "we'll see you have the gold."

"Done!" cried Knox, with a sort of desperate resolve, and he placed the ring and watch on the heap of louis. "I must have arms and lights."

"Take them," said the stranger, "but before you go I will show you a portion of your property you have never discovered."

He took the ring, and, touching the inside with the point of a pin, it flew open and discovered a small space filled with hair. It was not till that moment that it was discovered that the stranger had lost the little finger of his left hand. For a moment all was still as the grave, a frightful suspicion seemed to have taken possession of every one around that the murdered stood before them to claim his own. The stranger broke into a loud laugh. "What ails you all, are you afraid of a man without a finger?" and his laughter was louder than before.

"I'll not go into the room," said Knox, in a low broken voice.

"Then the watch and ring are mine," said the stranger; "you have to forfeit the wager," and he began to fill the bag with the coin.

"It's a base juggle to rob me of my own," cried Knox, whose courage returned as he witnessed the business-like manner in which the stranger fingered the money.

"Keep to your wager, man," cried Thomas, "we'll see you rightly dealt with. He can no more do what he says than raise old Beelzebub himself."

"Will you stand to your bargain?" asked the stranger.

"I will, and defy you and all your works." He took a candle and loaded pistol and went toward the room. If ever the agony of life was condensed into the short space of a few minutes, it must have been so at that moment. Ruffian as he was, he was a pitiable object. Pale and trembling, without even making an effort to conceal his distress, he paused and turned irresolute even at the threshold of the door.

Shame and avarice urged him on. He entered the room and closed the door. If I say that I looked on as a calm spectator of these proceedings, I should say falsely. I began to grow nervous, and was infected with the superstitious feeling which had evidently taken possession of my companions.

The only unconcerned person was the stranger, or at least he was apparently so. He tied up the money, watch, and ring in the bag and placed them on the table. He then took two pieces of paper and wrote some characters on both: one he handed to Thomas—it was marked with the name of the gauger—the other he kept himself. He advanced to the fire, and, muttering a few words, threw into it a small leaden packet, and retired at the same moment to the end of the room. The flames had hardly time to melt the thin sheet of lead when our ears were greeted with the most terrific exolosion that I have ever in my life heard, and it seemed as if the elements were in unison with it for deafening thunder crash at the same moment shook the house to its foundation. Every man was thrown violently to the ground, the chairs and tables tumbled about, every door was burst open by the shock, and hardly a pane of glass remained entire. This with the groans of the men and the screams of the women, completed the terrors of a scene which, if anyone could have withstood without actual fear, he must have been a bolder man than I was. For several minutes—at least so it appeared to me—did we lie stunned on the floor, expecting every moment the house to fall over us in ruins. All was, however, silent as death, except the roaring of the storm outside. So, then when the sense of suffocation was somewhat removed by the fresh air forcing itself through the open doors and windows, we ventured to hail each other. It was some time, however, before we could get a light, and then our first care was to look to our friend in the back parlor. We found him lying on his face, quite insensible, and bleeding from a wound in his head, which he must have received in falling. We brought him into the large room, and after a time we procured restoratives. I never shall forget the wild and ghastly look with which he first gazed around him. He looked as though seeking some horrid object. "It's gone," he cried; "thank God! what a horrid night—who saw it?" "Saw what—who?" asked Thomas. "Just as bloody and ghastly as when I pitched him down the shaft," cried he, incoherently." "Hush, hush," said Thomas; "you don't know what you are talking about."

"Who says I murdered him; who says I got his money? He's a liar, I say, a liar! His money is sunk with him. Let 'em hang me; I'm innocent; they can't prove it." It became too distressing; fortunately, for the feelings of all, the unhappy man, or, rather, now, the maniac, relapsed into insensibility, and in that state was conveyed home.

It was not till then that we thought of the stranger. No trace of him could be found. The money, ring and watch had disappeared. Strange were the rumors abroad the next day. Some men, going very early to work, swore they saw a horseman flying over the moors, crossing shafts and pits, without once staying of pick his way. It could have been no human horseman nor steed that could have sped on such a wild career. There was another report, which accounted for the appearance and disappearance of the stranger in a more credible way. Some smugglers reported that on that night they saw a beautiful French smuggling lugger sheltering from the gale in a little unfrequented bay along the coast. It might have been one of the crew who had made himself acquainted with the circumstances mentioned, which were no secret, and made this bold dash for a prize. But this version of the story was scouted as quite unworthy of the slightest credit, and the former remains to this day the popular belief.

How to Rule a Husband.

Above all things, if a wife wishes to make home attractive to her mate let her keep a sharp eye on the cook; nothing makes a male creature more discontented with his house than bad dinners, ill-served. If there is anything that will make him swear (and there generally is, my dear young lady, although his temper was angelic when he was a wooing,) it is cold plate with hot meat, or a hot one with his cheese. Neglect of this sort is unpardonable. Again, it may not be possible to give him dainties, but it is easy to avoid monotony by a careful study of the cookery-book; and it is quite astonishing how the monster man can be subjugated and assuaged by a judicious variation of his meals. The creature may be allegorically pictured lightly led by a fair lady with a wedding ring through his palace. Indeed, there are a thousand ways to lead him, if women would show a little tact, with which they are so falsely credited. Opposition, contraction, makes him furious; he stamps, he roars, and becomes altogether dangerous. Whereas, treat him tenderly, O wife, and you shall wind him round your marriage finger. I have seen wives miss their chance of gaining what they have set their eyes on a thousand times through sheer stupidity. They know that a certain line of conduct is sure to anger him, and yet they wilfully pursue it, when smooth and easy victory awaits them in another direction. Tact! Such women, I say, have not even instinct. Birds of paradise, for instance (not to be rude, would act in a more sagacious manner.—Chambers Journal.

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A SOUR old bachelor made the remark that a girl who is now termed a "beautiful blonde" would a few years ago have been called a "tow-head."

THE FARMERS' SPRING SONG.

The red buds are tinting the soft maple trees;
The wood peckers chirp where the withered vines cling;
Full laden to-day, is the breath of the breeze,
With the blackbird's ballad of welcome to S pring
The cowslip is blending her blossoms of gold,
With the violets blue, in shallow and swale,
And peewits are piping good bys to the cold,
From brook willow branches that swing in the gale.

Come farmer boys now,
With barrow and plough,
Turn the brown turf in good cheer!
Old Winter is gone—
There's dew on the lawn—
'Tis time to be sowing the seed of the year.

The rills so long silent 'neath deep forest leaves,
Are learning to warble their gamut again;
And the purple-winged swallows are searching the eaves
To find a retreat from the chilly Spring rain;
Unrobed of the snow, earth bareth her breast;
Inviting the toil of the husbandman's hand;
And he that sows early rears plenty and rest!
His certain reward from the generous land.

So farmer boys now,
With harrow and plow
Turn the brown turf in good cheer!
Old Winter is gone—
There's dew on the lawn—
'Tis time to be sowing the seed of the year.

While savage December was lashing his team
Of tempest and snow storm, in fury along,
You storied and sang till rafter and beam
Shook down the light echoes of mirth and of song;
For your larders were loaded—bursting your bins—
Your granaries glowing with Autumn's ripe yield.
But now the new season of labor begins,
And April is calling her ploughmen afield.

Ho, farmer boys now,
With harrow and plow
Turn the brown turf in good cheer!
Old Winter is gone—
There's dew on the lawn—
'Tis time to be sowing the seed of the year.

Railroading in the Olden Times--Experience of a Vetaran Conductor.

William Hambright, an old conductor on the Pennsyvania Central road, who, we are told, is familiarly known throughout the State as "Cap," "Cappie," "Pap," or "Conductor Hambright," has given to the Columbia (Pa.) Courant some account of his experience.

Mr. Hambright commenced his career as conductor by taking the first train (horse cars) out of Lancaster, in 1833, after which time he run regularly, and has been employed all the time since as a passenger conductor on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. He then acted as conductor, brakeman and greaser; his compensation being eighteen dollars per month, which was considered good wages at that time. His train of horse cars would leave Lancaster at five o'clock P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at five o'clock the next morning, making twelve hours for the journey; and the fare charged was $3 50. Stoppages were frequent, fresh horses being employed every fifteen or twenty miles. At times they would be greatly detained by the severity of the weather, the winters in those times being much colder than at the present day.

There was no fire in the cars, and when a stop was made to change horses the conductor would make for the nearest haystack or barn for the purpose of procuring straw or hay to strew upon the floors of the cars in order to make his passengers more comfortable, himself riding outside, the cars generally being packed so ful the cars generally being packed so full that he could scarcely gain admission. Down grade the horses were always kept at a full run. Horse flesh was very cheap then—sometimes five good animals could be purchased for $100. In the year 1835 a locomotive, built by Norris was brought from Philadelphia to Lancaster, in wagons (why it was not brought by rail we did learn); however, the wonderful machine was put upon the track and fired up in presence of an immense asemblage of spectators. It appears that the enterprise was not very successful, as it would run a short distance and then halt; then a number of muscular men would lend their assistance by pushing. Every device was resorted to make the critter go, but to no purpose. Sometims after this three small engines were purchased in England and sent over, which answered all the purposes for which they were intended, one of which is in use at the present time in York, Pa., sawing wood.

The Harrisburg and Portsmouth Railroad, as it was then called, being laid upon strong pieces of wood, using flat bar iron sastenep down with spikes, it was necessary to carry hammer and spikes on the engine. Very often spikes would come out from the end of the bar, causing the end of the some to stick up, which were termed "snake heads" and the engineer would be obliged to stop and spike down before attempting to pass over. Information had to be given to the engineer, before starting where stops had to be made.

Here we may state that to Mr. Hambright belongs the credit of inventing the bell and rope system for signalling engineers. He got permission from his "boss" to put his idea of the thing into practicable shape. Procuring a rope and a common door bell, he attached the latter near the engineer, no house being over the locomotive at that time, then stretched the rope over the top of the cars. Ever after that and up to the present time bell ropes have been in vogue, though in a more approved style than the one just described.

Conductors were net required to make reports at the end of each trip, as is now practiced; they would hand over the gold and siver—perhaps two or three hundred dollars or more—to the clerk, who would enter it in a book provided for the purpose somewhat in this wise: "Conductor Hambright, so many dollars," and that was all the formality about it. Checks for baggage were not used, but when the cars arrived in Columbia or Philadelphia, the conductor would open the car door for she delivery of baggage &c., to passengers who crowded around and secured their parcels by answering "Mine," to the conductor's interrogatory "Whose trunk is this!" which was kept up until all disappeared. If a trunk was marked "B" it was to go by boat; if "S," it was to go by stage line. Strange so say, there was not as much baggage lost then as now.

Very often the conductors would help the proprietors of the lines during harvest, and assist at other labors when off duty.

Important Decision About Sewing Machines.

A New York Court just decided that a sewing machine cannot be seized for debt. In the case of Camps vs. Singer, in the marine Court, a lady sued the City Marshal for seizing her sewing machine under a judgment from one of the District Courts, and the Judge held the sewing machine to be exempt on two grounds—first, as being necessary household furniture; and second as being used by the plaintiff to earn her living; and he gave judgment in eighty-eight dollars, the price of the machine, with interest on it from the date of the seizure; and, regarding it as a trespass, gave damages, ten dollars a week, which the plaintiff could have earned with the machine; but if the Marshal returned it before Monday, he would limit the damages to twenty-five dollars and cost of action.

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A SCRANTON, Penn., temperance society pays for all the liquor ten men can drink if they will inform on the man who sells it to them. An astonishing number of men out of work are looking after these situations.

Ferocity of the Paris Mob.

The National gives the following account of a scene which took place on the Place de la Bastille, giving another instance if the ferocious nature of the Paris mob:

A similar scene to that of the 24th of February happened on the 15th of March on the Place de la Bastille. There was a meeting of the commanders of the National Guard battalions in the cafe situated at the corner of the boulevard Beaumarchais and Richard Lenoir. An individual, who dressed in the uniform of the National Guard and wore a kept without a number, was seated at the back of the hall and was seen to take notes. One of the commanders observing this suspicious looking man, inquired of him to what battalion of the National Guard he belonged. At the evasive reply of the individual the commander seized him, saying, "As you wear the uniform of the National Guard and cannot tell me of what battalion you are I must take you for a spy." "I am not a spy," replied the man, "I am a guardian of peace. "At the same moment a Mobile entered, and seeing him, exclaimed, "Here is a Sergent de Ville; he is the man who broke my head last year," and with that he struck him in the face. The ex-Sergent de Ville responded in the same fashion and a fight ensued. The commanders, however, interfered and ejected both combatants. The immense crowd which was congregating around the place on hearing that a Sergent de Ville had just been arrested, at once collected around the combatants and seized the ex-agent, threatening to put him to death. At this moment two of his comrades, one dressed as a Mobile and the other as an artillery soldier, interfered in order to rescue him. The crowd at once pounced upon the new comers and dragged all three to the nearest post of the National Guard. The commander of the post, however, refused to receive them, but the mob, who had been all this while belaboring the poor prisoners with canes, kicks and stones, did not desist. They demanded with loud cries that they should be thrown into the river. Arriving at the corner of the street of the Faubourg du Temple, an indiviual approached the ex-Sergent de Ville, who had represented himself as a guardian of peace, and spat in his face. At this sight the mob became still more infuriated at the prisoners, and beat the unfortunate men most unmercifully, shouting at the same time, "Put them to death, into the water, into the water with the spies!" The guardion of the peace, who, in consequence of the terrible treatment, was already more dead than alive, was pushed to the left bank of the river, and the mob was about to precipitate him into the water, when a captain of the National Guard exclaimed, "Do not let us commit a crime! Take them to the Central Committee, who will judge them!" This proposition was favorably received, and the prisoners were conducted to the Rue de la Douane, where the Central Committee were in session. The committee, however, replied that they had no jurisdiction in such cases, and advised the crowd to take the victims to some *mairie*. One of the prisoners was left in the hands of the committee, as he had been almost beaten to death and fainted. The two others were conducted on the route to Belleville. In passing by the river the mob again manifested a desire to drown the two police agents, but at the cries of the women and children who begged mercy for them the crowd, which had by this time swelled to about three thousand persons, desisted. When they arrived at the Cafe de l'Independence a group of National Guards siezed one of the prisoners. The latter then drew a revolver which he had in his pocket, but he was promptly disarmed and dragged, bathed in blood and his clothes in tatters, to the post of the Rue Rebeval. There remained, therefore, only one in the hands of the crowd—the same who represented himself as a guardian of peace. All the fury of the ferocious mob now vented itself upon him alone. The face of the unfortunate man was covered with blood, and he had nothing left on his body but his pantaloons and shirt, all in rags. Even his flannel shirt was torn from him. He was at last taken to the *mairie* of Belleville and kept there. The *Sergent de Ville*, who was left in the hands of the Central Committee, is almost dead, and his recovery doubtful.

An Extraordinary Denominatioal Lawsuit.

A lawsuit of great interest and of an extraordinary kind for this country, involving the title to the valuable property of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, has for several weeks occupied the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, now in session in that city. The case grew out of the declaration of George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, a member of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, who openly said that he "was in the habit of singing hymns." For this "use of human psalmody" he was deposed from his place in the Synod and his eldership in the church, and was denied the right to partake of the communion. The Presbytery with which Mr. Stuart's church was connected refused to acknowledge the action of the Synod as binding, and his pastor, the Rev. Dr. Wylie, with a majority of the congregation, also sustained him, and continued to treat him as a member of the church in good and regular standing. A minority of the members of the First Church, who approved the action of the Synod, thereupon seceded, calling a new pastor, and holding services in the Hall of the Academy of Music. They claim to be the true First Church, and that the majority, by their disobedience to the Synod, have forfeited their title. On this ground they have brought suit for the possession of the church property. The case has excited great interest in Philadelphia, and among Presbyterians everywhere.

AN OLD BACHELOR'S WILL.

Leaving the Bulk of an Estate of $400,000 to his Six Horses.

An old bachelor of Passaic Village, N. J., named Marsh, died recently, leaving an estate valued at about $400,000, including 80 acres of choice land near Passaic, and six horses. His last will and testament is a curious document.

Nearly all of his property is bequeathed to his six horses. The farm of eighty acres is set apart for their exclusive comfort and support, and $300 a year to each is also provided for their additional welfare $1,200 a year is appropriated to recompense a man whose whole time and skill shall be devoted to their care. To clinch the provisions, the executors, who are Dr. R. A. Tereune and a New York gentleman, are bequeathed the sum of $10,000 each, to see that the requirements of the will are carried into effect. This state of things is to continue for ten years when the farm is ordered to be sold. A poor Hollander working on the place, and one or two others, are beneficiaries to a small amount, but a large portion of the legacy is left to the horses. A poor boy to whom he was attached is handsomely provided for. He had no near relations, and the distant ones do not come in for their share until the specified ten years have passed.

VARIETIES.

THERE have already been published eleven "last poems" by Alice Cary.

THE daughter of Owen Lovejoy, the noted abolitionist, has been appointed Postmaster of Princeton, Illinois.

THERE are fourteen thousand Heathen Chinese in San Francisco, who own $74 000 in real estate and $1,188,000 in personal property.

EXPERIMENTS on Mount Washington the past winter show that periods of intense cold are felt there from twelve to twenty-four hours sooner than in the country below.

KANSAS CITY reports a lady as passing along the main street of that town composedly puffing a cigar, whilst her husband, a meek looking personage, walked behind, carrying the baby.

THE fellow who was engaged to marry the double headed girl has backed out, because one head got mad and called him a swindling fortune hunter. The other head is in great distress of mind over the quarrel.

THE New Haven woman who recently got married and took her wedding trip in a horse car, wrote to a friend the next morning, saying she was just as well satisfied as though she had traveled around the world.

A CLEVELAND butcher was buried on Sunday, and his widow married a barber on Wednesday. The friends of the deceased sunshined every window in the bride's house, and would have battered down the walls but for the police.

AFTER all the bubbub made about Worth, the man milliner, in which he was sent up in a balloon, killed by the Prussians, taken off by Eugenie, &c., he advrtises that he is in Paris and has been there all the while.

A SCHOOL BOY having been required to write a composition on some part of the human body, expounded as follows: "The throat—A throat is convenient to have, especially to roosters and ministers. The former eats corn with it; the latter preaches through his'n and then ties it up."

THE latest suggestion about the vending of poisons, is that it shall be made a law that all poisonous ingredients in drug stores be placed in a department by themselves, in bottles of a peculiar and defined shape (triangular for instance,) and with a stopper also of an unusual and defined color.

A HUGE bellows in a forge in Mobile exploded the other day with a noise almost equal to the discharge of a cannon, and scattered the fragments around in every direction, and to a great distance. Fortudately no one was in the way of the flying pieces, and consequently no one was hurt. The cause of this singular explosion is a mystery.

A SCHOOLMASTER tells the following good one: I was once teaching in a quiet country village. The second morning of the session I had time to survey my surrounding, and among the scanty furniture I espied a three legged stool. "Is this the dunce block?" I asked a little girl of five. The dark eyes sparkled, the curls nodded assent, and the lips rippled out: "I guess so, the teacher always sits on it."

A WORKMAN in England, having to mend a broken lead pipe, through which a current of water was passing, with a pressure of fifty feet head, plugged the two ends and put broken ice and salt around them. In five minutes the water was frozen, the plugs taken out, a new piece soldered in, the ice thawed out again and the pipe is in perfect order.

THE father of Dorabella recently found that little girl's chubby little hands full of the blossoms of a beautiful rose tree on which he had bestowed great care. "My dear," said he, "didn't I tell you not to pick one of those flowers without leave?" "Yes, papa," said Dorabella, "but all these had leaves."

WE doubt the good taste of calling on the aid of the Bible in writing puffs for ready-made clothing. Here is the way one of our exchanges does that business: "The wicked flee when no man pursueth, but the good and sensible man is as bold as a lion, and rushes fearlessly to the establishment of (so-and-so), and buys himself a new suit of clothes."

AN ingenious father dwelling in Troy punishes his unruly children, not by "warming" them manually, but by applying strong mustard plasters to the proper place, and then making the poor brats sit a while on a stool. His children retaliate by putting cracker crumbs in his bed, and he thinks of applying for a patent for a back-action perpetual spanker to be fastened about the waist and run by clockwork.

THE recent exploration in Jerusalem have excited great interest among the fraternity of Free Masons throughout the world, on account of the discovery of what are believed to be "Masons' marks" on a considerable number of the immense foundation stones recently uncovered under the debris of one of the ancient temples of that city.

THE latest novelty in the way of raising money for church purposes is an organization among the congregationalists at Greenville, Mich., in the shape of an "anti-chignon social." The absence of that ornament is a condition of membership, and a fine of $100 is imposed on any member who wears a chignon, or has her hair dressed or decorated in any of the modern styles.

A LAD named Foster lately met his death in a slaughter house at Appleton, Wisconsin, in a singular manner. It seems that he tied one end of a rope to the building inside, and the other around his waist, and then climbed the ladder to the roof, from which he fell outside, falling abou eight feet, but not touching the ground, the slack of the rope tightening around his body with such a shock as to produce something like internal strangulation. He was dead when discovered.

AN interesting affair occurred in the Peabody Hotel at Memphis last Tuesday. It was the restoration to Jefferson Davis of his Brigadier's commission, which he received from President Polk in 1847. This document, with others, was lost toward the close of the war. It fell into the hands of a Federal soldier, who sold it afterward to Ed Worsham, and some time ago this gentleman made a present of it to his sister, who restored it to the owner. It s dated May 17, 1847.

THE costliest dresses of the winter, says a lady correspondent at Washington, have been sported by Mrs. John Morrissey and Mrs. Fernando Wood. Mrs. Morrissey wore a black thread lace dress, over a heavy white moire, with solitaire diamonds only for ornament, at the Corcoran ball. Mrs. Morrissey has never been seen in general society in Washington. The rarest dress noticed this winter has been worn by Mrs. Fernando Wood. Take up your finest collar, my lady reader, "old point," by the way. Now imagine a whole dress, with any quantity of ferns and palms running over it—waist, sleeves, skirt, all complete, with pink silk underneath. Could anything more exquisite in the shape of dress be conceived?

Weekly Post.

AS. P. BARR..........WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LAKE..........E. A. MYERS.
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Saturday, April 8, 1871.

Forney says that the Radical party has "advanced." Exactly so. It has taken another step in the direction of final overthrow.

The result of the municipal election in the town of Salem, Ohio, on Monday last, was rather startling to the Radicals. As usual, the fight there was a party one. Hitherto the Radical majority in Salem has arranged about eight hundred, but on the day of the late election this majority was overcome, and the whole Democratic ticket elected by a large majority, making a change of some two thousand since the fall election. Salem did nobly, and it is to be hoped that it will continue to be firm in well doing.

There is another defection from the ranks of the extreme Radicals in the person of General Garfield, of Ohio, who took open ground on Tuesday against Shellebarger's Ku Klux bill. The indications are now that the bill cannot pass the House in anything like its present shape. When men like Garfield, who has hitherto led the van of Radicalism, go back on its advance ideas of centralization, it does not seem to be a favorable omen for this particular scheme of consolidation. It is encouraging to know that the idea of clothing Grant with absolute power is losing ground even in the Radical ranks and among the Radical leaders.

A sobbing correspondent of a morning cotemporary grows wretched over the situation in New York. He says:

> One of the most potentious signs of the times is the almost total apathy with which the exposure of the great villainies in the city of New York are received by the outside public.

This same individual doubtless voted for Grant, and justifies all the acts of the administration is destroying the rights of States and individuals and centralizing all power in the hands of the Federal government. Who has not reason to exclaim at the apathy of the people on this vital question, rather than the Jim Fisk squabbles in New York.

Ben Butler no doubt imagined that he made a fine point on the Democrats the other day, when he said in debate upon Shellebarger's bill, that "the gentlemen on the other side of the house threaten us that if we pass the bill we shall destroy the Republican party; that an outraged and indignant people will drive us from our seats. If they believe what they say, then why not get out of the way and why fillibuster to prevent the enactment of this, or as they declare, a worse one from being offered?" To Butler and men of his kidney, the question propounded, would no doubt prove a poser, but to men of decent principles it would not. Butler would no doubt be willing to see any villainey perpetrated, if thereby he could be profited. This does not happen to be the case with the Democratic party. Although they know that the more sweeping the usurpation of Grant and his friends are, the more certainly the people will turn the Radical party out of power, they still oppose wrong-doing from principle, and object to a subversion of the government, although the ultimate result of such subversion is an assurance of Democratic success. Principle before party advantage is the Democratic motto—a something that astonishes such men as Butler, who are anything and everything for spoils and nothing from principle.

WANTED--A REPUBLICAN LEADER.

Mary Clemmer Ames writes to the *Independent* this week as follows:

> It has been said that when God wants a great man he makes one. I wish that he would make the great man for the Republican party.

Mary is too particular. The Republican party has plenty of what it calls great men, and as the world goes, good enough for it. Is not Grant a second Washington, a statesman of breadth and culture, a high toned gentleman, an unselfish politician, who has maintained his great office with dignity, "unbought by influence and unbribed by gain?" What on earth can Mary want more than this?

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

The latest returns from Connecticut eave the election of Governor in doubt, with the probability of it being decided by the Legislature, in which event, Jewell, Radical, will be elected, as the Republicans have a majority on joint ballot.

As it stands it is a barren victory to San Domingo Grant, since it is at a loss of some four thousand Radical majority on the Congressional vote of one year ago. Something over one thousand negroes voted on Monday for the first time in Connecticut. They were entitled to vote irrespective of any conditions or consideration, while several thousand white men were debarred from voting on account of their poverty. The result, therefore, shows only this—Grant was able to save himself from defeat in a State that has been going Radical for twelve years with a single exception, and that, too, with a miserable majority that does not rise to the dignity of one hundred, and may perhaps, as later returns come in, leave him in the minority.

SCHURZ ON THE ADMINISTRATION

The most bitter and sarcastic thrust that Grant's administration has yet received, was the speech of Senator Carl Schurz, delivered in the Senate on the 28th ult., relative to the annexation of San Domingo. The speech of Sumner dwindles into small proportions in comparison. Of course the friends of the administration in the Senate expected something a little out of the ordinary, but they were not prepared for what they did hear.

Mr. Schurz was master of his subject. He did not even read his speech, a fact that added greatly to its weight and force. He poured forth a continuous stream of fact, logic, eloquence, sarcasm, argument and denunciation, such as is not often heard in the Capitol. He was thoroughly prepared for the occasion, and had exhausted the subject before he rose to discuss it, and was thus armed at all points against the side attacks of his adversaries. His speech left the San Domingo business in an exhausted condition, and the friends of the job dare not permit it to be further attacked, hence their desire to table the resolutions of Mr. Sumner, and thus get the unsightly carcass out of the way.

The debate on this subject will have the effect, however, of directing the people's attention more closely upon President Grant's movements. They already begin to realize the truth of General Blair's remark, that Grant would never be willing to retire from the Presidency. The usurpations of the President are becoming a grave matter. The use of the Navy in the waters of San Domingo, would indicate that the President would not hesitate at anything to prolong his lease of power.

In his speech Mr. Schurz first paid his respects to the President's champion in the Senate, Mr. Morton, of Indiana. Morton had attempted to excuse the interference with San Domingo affairs, upon the ground that it was only equivalent to notifying a foreign government that if certain acts were committed they would be held as unfriendly. This position of the Indiana Senator, Mr. Schurz, characterized as ludicrous in the extreme, and demonstrated that there was no complaints made by the Hayteian or any other government of the character cited by Mr. Morton, but that the complaint was that the Executive gave orders to a Rear Admiral of the United States to commit belligerent acts against a foreign Power, in a foreign country, and is taking an active part in its internal conflicts without the authority of Congress; a very different state of case than the one that Morton would try to make appear.

Senator Schurz most mercilessly riddles the pretentious letter of Secretary Robeson to Captain Temple, informing that officer that the United States had not taken part in the internal affairs of Hayti, or the Republic of San Domingo. To this the Senator sarcastically replies that it is certainly true that the United States has not taken any part in the affairs there, for the United States are represented by Congress, and have never thought of doing so, but when the Secretary of the Navy goes so far as to State that President Grant himself, usurping his prerogatives, has not done so it is right that he should be corrected. Grant had taken part in the domestic affairs of the colored Republic and inaugurated war.

We have not the space to follow Mr. Schurz in all his arguments, that are very nearly perfect in detail. He takes up the entire subject, and scatters to the winds the pretensions of Mr. Morton that there are precedents for the acts of Grant in the cases of Texas and California. He dissipates the flimsy pretexts of the Secretary of the Navy, who having ordered the Naval armanent to interfere for the furtherance of the scheme of annexation, tries to conceal the truth by a bungling attempt at laying down rules of international law. It is when Mr. Schurz gathers the various threads of his arguments into conclusions, that the true character of the would-be dictator Grant is vividly portrayed.

He denounces the position taken by Senator Howe that the interference of President Grant, which though denied is also admitted in the same breath, was an act of public benefaction. But even the pretext of a benevolent intention, says the Senator are without foundation. Had the President been actuated only by such impulses, they could easily found more useful and mote magnificent theaters of action. Why did he not show the least desire to interfere in so many of those revolutions which have happened on the continental part of this hemisphere during his administration, or a desire to send his philanthropic artillery down to Paraguay, where blood was flowing in streams, in order to interfere in a war which, against our desire, we came so near being involved? No, it will not do to tell this benevolence story to an intelligent people. What was done was done to further, by force of arms, if need be, a pet scheme of the White House, in which neither the Congress nor the people of the United States had shown the least interest. It was for this that the war-making power of Congress was usurped, that the Constitution, in one of its most essential and vital points, was invaded, and that the peace and the honor of this Republic were recklessly put in jeopardy.

He then looks at the matter in another light, and appeals to the good sense of his party friends not to further the President's schemes of military usurpation. The entire scheme, says Schurz, was the result of military usurpation in the beginning. "We have heard Senators speak of extending the blessings of republican government to San Domingo. I would respectfully suggest to these Senators that it is time to see that the integrity of republican government be preserved at home. In the face of these facts we have a solemn duty to perform. Put the mildest, put the most charitable construction upon all these acts—do not call it a crime what the President hasdone, do not call it a misdemeanor, call it by the mildest term—an involuntary mistake—and still that great duty remains. It is the duty to vindicate the Constitution of the United States."

"Concede," says Mr. Schurz, while speaking of the enlargement of the President's powers, "concede to the President, in addition to the patronage which he wields, the war-making power, or even so much of it as he arrogates to himself, and you are in a fair way of making him in some respects, more absolute than the Emperor of Germany himself, only that we shall elect our monarch every four years; and, in continuing to descend on the dangerous slope, it is very questionable how long you will enjoy that pleasure. But you say you will not concede to the President any such power. Not concede it! But will you permit it to be taken? What a trifling play with words and facts would that be! In the face of what has been done, we are told that we shall not undo it, and shall not even make a demonstration of our disapproval. So, at least, I interpret the speeches of the Senators from New Jersey, Indiana, and Wisconsin. Is not this strange? Has the President grown so great that we must submit to everything that proceeds from him? Or has Congress grown so small that we dare not refuse our acquiescence in the command from above, even if it appears in the form of a violation of the fundamental law? Indeed, if there be anything more alarming in all this than the transgressions of the Executive, it is the indifference, nay, the willingness to surrender which we notice in so many representatives of the people."

In this the Missouri Senator points out the true danger that threatens the permanency of our institutions. The indifference of the people concerning the strides of power on the part of the Executive, is the greatest danger that now threatens the cause of free government. How long will they continue apathetic?

SOME NEW REASONS.

Among the proceedings of the Teachers' Institute, we notice a lecture on Compulsory Education, by W. T. Lindsay. One of his propositions was "that the great amount of emigration to this country, rendered education by force necessary, inasmuch as the people who came here "were not in sympathy with our government." Mr. Lindsay might make a first-class Know Nothing, but that he is a competent educator, we most respectfully deny. If the millions of Germans and Irish and all who were born in other lands, who have voluntarily adopted this country as their home, are not in sympathy with our institutions, why then did they shed their blood in vain on every battle field through four years of bloody war? Why shall this unmerited insult be cast upon those who have made greater sacrifices to reach and rest in this land than those born in it, and exhibited signal devotion with the most patriotic and courageous of its citizens?

This Mr. Lindsay makes no exception in favor of any emigrant of any nation, sex, color, or condition, and demands force to educate the offspring of the foreigner, not so much on account of ignorance, as want of sympathy, as he stupidly puts it, with the government. Thus, little by little, do we get at the real purposes of those who have enlisted in this crusade in favor of compulsory education. We do not know, nor is it our purpose at present toenquire into the political opinions of this educator and those who act with him on this subject, but we are sure it will be an easy step, when the law shall clothe them with the extraordinary power of compelling children, without warrant, to listen to their teachings, to so fashion their sympathy that they shall believe in and respect only the government as understood by the Republican party, that is General Grant and the Radical Congress. When the parent dare not, under pain of fine and imprisonment, withdraw his child from the influence of teachers who hold the opinions entertained by Mr. Lindsay, will it be at all calculated to increase his respect or secure his sympathy for our form of government?

Mr. Lindsay is no doubt a very loyal man, since he proposes to educate emigrants especially up to the standard of loyalty. But then, as he is doubtless a believer in the Prussian school system, he ought to be in favor of a compulsory system fully as liberal in this country, and one under which a man would not be compelled to send his children to any school where his own peculiar religious or political views are not taught. But it is clear that he would object to this sort of a feature, as it would not have the effect of forcing the recipient to imbibe the true doctrine in politics, namely, that the Radical party is alone righteous.

It is such men as this lecturer who are injuring the cause of education in this country and retarding its progress. In whatever community such men break out, like the moral small pox, we find the efficiency of our public schools begin to decline at once. As soon as these extremists find the schools being deserted, in consequence of fanatical notions, they at once insist upon having the right to set all the constables in the land at work to run down the children and drag them to school.

Compulsory education is a delusion, in everything except setting up a lot of petty tyrants. There was a time when the schoolmaster religiously believed that there was nothing so efficacious as a club for beating knowledge into a boy's head. The world progressed, however, and gentle means were resorted to with marked success. Compulsory education would only arm a few men with a moral instead of a material club with which to batter the minds of the rising generation into such shapes as a fanatical fancy might dictate. The cause of education can only be promoted by making it attractive and liberal instead of repellant.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

The Presidential succession is always a problem with American politicians, and one which is apt to lead men into more than ordinary blunders. The desire of a President to be his own successor very often makes himself his most inexorable political foe. This was never more notably the case than that of Ulysses S. Grant. He went into the Presidential chair, not upon any merit that he possessed in the way of statesmanship, but upon the splendor and prestige of a military renown. But the splendor of a name will not secure his re-election. Displaying such a woeful lack of political foresight and executive ability as he does, his chance to the succession is hopeless. The Presidential chair is a political crucible in which men are tested. If a man is of great ability, the more severe the test, the brighter he will appear; but if he is only mediocre in mental stature he will be burned to dross and nothingness, carrying with him only the empty title of having once been the President of a great Republic.

There is nothing more clearly demonstrated in the history of the country than this. Since Jackson's official term, with the exception of Mr. Lincoln, no President has been re-elected, although the most of them have been aspirants for the honor. Lincoln who was a weak man with a few strong and sharply defined prejudices, and a vast amount of uncouth vulgarity, is the exceptional President. In his case, to use one of his own expressions, there could be "no swapping horses while crossing a stream," and it become necessary to re-elect him regardless of the question of fitness or ability.

Prior to Jackson's term, it was the rule to re-elect the President, and most of them filled two terms. They were statesmen, however, and were equal to the requirements of the position. Not so with the present incumbent, who even before he was inaugurated began to scheme for a re-election. It is true that the people of this country are hero worshippers, but hero worship with them is an emotion, and not a settled principle. The delirium soon passes away, and the public begins to scan the man and measure his capabilities—if he lacks force of character his popularity soon pales—if he lacks mental capacity, the changeful public are just as ready to hiss as it was to applaud.

President Grant will find to his sorrow that the people cannot and will not forgive the blunders of mediocrity whenever he dons the tinsel of his army clothes. There is a deep meaning in the slang expression that is to be heard in the Radical ranks—namely; "The war is played out." To render it in more euphonious English, they say that they are no longer willing that a mere military title shall win the Presidency over political sagacity and genuine statesmanship. Grant's greatest blunder has been in his attempts to make the military paramount to the civil. During the excitement of actual war, the people could be worked up to a point of enthusiasm that made them surrender all ideas of civil government, but with a return to peace, they desired a return to the simpler modes of government, and lost their admiration for the glitter of gilt buttons and the tinsel of the martinet.

Had Grant been equal to his position, he would at once have stripped his administration of every military insigna and thus have demonstrated his ability as a civil ruler. But he failed to do this, vainly imagining that he could still keep alive the spirit of hero worship that made him President. Of all Presidential blunders, this was the greatest. Every act of legislation he asks for, conferring additional power upon him, only more clearly demonstrates his weakness and unfitness for the position he occupies. The people fully agree in one thing—that if a President, in time of absolute peace, cannot govern by the arts of peace, it is dangerous to entrust him with the war power.

THE ODIOUS INCOME TAX.

The conduct of Congress on the Income Tax has caused a bitter feeling throughout the country against its further collection. The wonder is why some organized effort was not made long ago, to test its constitutionality. We understand parties in Philadelphia will refuse to pay and have united to defend. It is certain there is an Anti-Income Tax Association in New York, in relation to which the *World* makes the following comments:

> The respectability, wealth, and influence of those gentlemen under whose auspices the constitutionality of the odious income tax is to be contested are so many guarantees that nothing which ability, determination, and ample means can do to push this question to an ultimate adjudication will be left undone. Henry E. Davis, Jonathan Sturges, August Belmont, John Jacob Astor, Peter Cooper, and Wm. Cullen Bryant—we take the first half-dozen names occurring—are men not often known in connection with a failure in any attempt maturely determined upon, and the address of the Anti-Income Tax Association just issued under their auspices furnishes as strong a *prima facie* case of success as can be found in any point of law, for as to pure equity and right this odious tax has not a leg to stand upon or a breath of life in its thieving body. The address states that the tax is continued by a flagrant breach of faith, the terms of the act being expressly that it should be "levied and "collected until and including the year "1870, *and no longer*;" is unconstitutional *ex origine*, being neither duty, impost, nor excise, which burdens are alone to be constitutionally made uniform *as this is*, no other tax being allowable unless according to the principles of electoral apportionment, *which this is not*; and that it should be resisted *now*, so that present acquiescence may give no color for it to harden into future permanency. As a means of making these points more than mere objurgation the address states that counsel have been employed to test the constitutionality of the tax forthwith, and that all assessed persons are advised to make their returns only under protest, saving themselves thus any benefit to result from the proceedings now commenced. Blank forms of return with this protest may be obtained at the office of the association, No. 27 Chambers street, of the Secretary, Mr. Miron Winslow, and all desirous of forwarding the end sought are invited to sign the rolls there.

Will not some of our heavy tax payers send for some of these blank forms of return, and join the movement of resistance?

James Lynch, Secretary of State of Mississippi, a black man, has issued the following address to the negroes of the South, which, in view of the recent disturbances at Meridian, contains some very good advice:

> Executive Dep't. of Mississippi,
> Office Secretary of State,
> Jackson, March 14, 1871.
>
> Dear Brethren and Sisters of the Methodist Episcopal Church: I have learned with great pain of the serious troubles in Meridian; of buildings reduced to ashes, and of men murdered. I therefore beseech you to be calm and prayerful in this hour of trial. Remember that what is right will triumph, and that what is evil will have a short life. Remember that God will cause all things to work together for good for those who love him. Turn to your Heavenly Father in a spirit of humility and faithful trust. Exert yourselves, each and every one of you, to restore peace, order and good will between persons of all classes. It can, it must be done. Indulge no feelings of revenge. It will do no good. It will only make things worse. You have a right to be protected. Demand protection. Give no offense to any one, and seek immediately, through lawful authority, protection when offenses are committed against you; and if you do not get it, let it be known. Do not encourage ill feeling between white and black, though you may have been wronged. Make the best of things; pursue the even tenor of your way, as though nothing had happened. Do not leave your homes; stand your ground; throw yourselves on the majesty of the law. This storm will not last long; the calm will come, and through patience, faith and prayer, you will yet have good times in the town of Meridian, and the county of Lauderdale. "Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth." Be attentive to the church and your christian duties. Put your trust in the Lord, and go forward in the spirit of our Divine Master, endeavoring to discharge your christian obligations, and what now looks dark will shine with the bright glow of prosperity. I am arranging to send you a minister to take charge of the church—one who has never been connected with politics in any way and who will in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, endeavor to lead you to the "Great Rock in a weary land." Let me hear from you. Accept my love each and all. To the bereaved and afflicted, I say may God bless, console and direct them. Affectionately yours,
>
> James Lynch,
> Presiding Elder.

The Treasury Department has information that none of the new five per cent. loan has been taken in Europe. Advices indicate that none will be negotiated during the present disturbed condition of affairs in France, though our Consuls wrote that they think the new loan will be eventually taken for the greater part in Germany. Secretary Boutwell contemplates an entire change of programme in the method of negotiations, and is in New York conferring with financial men on the subject. It is probable that it will be transferred wholly to the bankers and brokers.

Another of Grant's collectors of internal revenue has turned out to be a defaulter to a large amount. It is Major Gould, of the Savannah, Ga., District. Persons engaged in the investigation of his affairs, who have hitherto maintained that he was not a defaulter, have changed their opinion. The Savannah *News* says: "What he did with the money is a mystery, but it is said that it was very easy for him to send it North and invest it, instead of sending it to the officials in Washington."

Theodore M. Payne, only son of a wealthy retired merchant, of Leeds, went to London a number of years ago, entered upon a career of reckless dissipation, and suddenly disappeared. It was supposed he had either been murdered or committed suicide, but very recently his parents have heard of him as a Greek priest in Archangel. Payne, now in his forty-third year, is a graduate of Oxford.

It is estimated by Professor Chandler that the New Yorkers get one quart of water with every three quarts of milk. As the annual consumption of milk in the city and vicinity is one hundred and twenty million quarts, it follows that, at ten cents per quart, the snug little sum of four million dollars is paid by consumers for water which is used to "extend" the lacteal fluid.

There is to be another State election this month, both branches of the Legislature of North Carolina having last week passed a bill submitting to the vote of the people, on Thursday, 13th instant, the question whether a convention to revise the State Constitution be held.

CONGRESS.

Washington, April 4.

SENATE.

Order of Business.

Mr. ANTHONY said the bill having passed yesterday he now gave notice he would hereafter object to transacting any business other than was specified in the rule of the Senate limiting legislation.

The Inevitable Kuklux.

Mr. SHERMAN'S resolution to provide a bill to suppress Kuklux outrages was then considered.

Senator Blair on the Floor.

Mr. BLAIR resumed the floor. He had been asked yesterday by Mr. Sherman what was a remedy in his (Blair's) opinion for the shameless condition of affairs in South Carolina and Georgia. He would answer that in the first place it was certain no remedy could be of any avail, unless the intelligence and character of the South are allowed to have some control in its affairs. In regard to depriving the negroes in the South of the right to vote, the people of the South were willing to give negro suffrage a fair trial, which it had not yet, because of the interference of northern political adventurers and similar means. If after a fair trial it was found necessary to abolish negro suffrage as a means of saving the free institutions of the country, it could be done by constitutional means. Congress had confessed that the experiment of negro suffrage in the District of Columbia was a failure by providing a territorial government of which the President appointed the principal officers. The property owners and responsible men had gladly hailed the change as a relief from the government of a rabble largely made up of poor negroes.

Mr. SHERMAN said that negro suffrage had been agitated ever since he came to Washington, and thought it had nothing to do with the change of Government. He did not agree that the two elections at which negroes had voted, had shown the principle to be a failure, as the mayors of the city of Washington, Bowen and Emory, had proven good selections.

Mr. BLAIR then replied to various points in the debate. For asserting their belief in the unconstitutional character of the reconstruction measures he (Blair) and other Democrats had been called revolutionists. These reconstruction acts were originated by the same class of men, who passed the alien and sedition laws, and their power was rapidly waning.

Mr. MORTON argued that Mr. Blair had at first denied the occurrence of outrages in the South, and had subsequently admitted them to help his argument as to the result of mal-administration in the South. The whole of that Senator's arguments indicated that it was the purpose of the Democratic party that negro suffrage should be overthrown, and they intended to make this a test in the next Presidential election.

Mr. BLAIR remarked that only the party which had shown a disposition to make negro suffrage a test was the one that the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) belonged to, as they had taken suffrage away from the colored people of the District of Columbia, and from white men too.

Mr. MORTON replied that the change in the government of the District of Columbia effected the white and colored deople alike and that under the territorial government the legislative and political power of the people of the District instead of being lessened had been vastly increased, and that Congress had ond only asserted confidence in negro suffrage. Whatever had been taken from the white man had been taken from the negro. Senator Blair had stated that the South was willing to give negro suffrage a fair trial; that is, they were willing to give it a fair trial under Democratic auspices and deprive the negro of a vote whenever he did not vote the Democratic ticket; that Senator might deny it was indisputable that the Democratic party would deny the ballot to the negro whenever it got into power.

Mr. BLAIR endeavored yesterday to switch off the Senate, to use a railroad phrase, from the subject, by commenting upon the financial administration of several Southern States. It was true that a great deal of money had been spent in some of those States to assist Railroad and State bonds had been issued for the purpose, but this was no new thing. Missouri had contracted a large debt by the issue of bonds for the construction of roads.

Mr. BLAIR suggested that Radicalism had opened a new phase and had lent money without any security.

Mr. MORTON replied that the Senator was mistaken. The States of Indiana, Ohio and others had expended largely to aid railroads without receiving any return.

At this point it was arranged by Messrs. ANTHONY and CASSERLY, in behalf of each side of the chamber, and agreed to by the Senate, that the vote will be taken on the pending resolution to-morrow at three o'clock.

At 4:30, after an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Further Debate on the Ku-Klux Bill.

Mr. COBB, of North Carolina, replied to his Democrat colleagues, Messrs. Waddell and Shafer to show that outrages still exist in the State. He said the Ku-Klux are Democratic organizations and direct their vengeance against Republicans. The strong arm of the law should be extended to afford protection to the loyal and arrest the blow aimed at the nation's life. Give us the protection of the laws and we will help to relieve all from political disabilities.

Messrs. YOUNG and PRICE, of Georgia, briefly addressed the House against the bill, the latter asking that the people of the South be saved from further infliction of wrong, and saying that they desire to be restored to all their rights under the Constitution and be protected by the laws.

Mr. KELLEY caused to be read the following dispatch, which he intended as a reply to that read by Mr. Morgan on the day after the New Hampshire election:

> Hartford, Conn., April 4.
> Hon. W. D. Kelley: We have elected our Governor and three Congressmen, and the Democrat is, as you know, as good a protectionist as you are.

This was greeted with laughter on both sides of the house.

Mr. MORGAN replied, we have elected four out of seven members from New Hampshire and Connecticut and therefore we congratulate ourselves.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, after eulogizing the wisdom of those who framed the Constitution, argued that since the adoption of the amendmedts to it freedom and suffrage which are secured, can be enforced by the direct legislation of Congress, and the life, liberty and property of the citizens protected in the State, not as by original jurisdiction, but as a residuary power, when the States failed to secure or denied equal protection of the law. If the bill proposed to punish persons for violations of State law, it was going beyond the legal line, and he could not support the measure. It was designed to suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, and to authorize the President to declare martial law. He would ask where the occasion had risen to cry havoc?

Let slip the dogs of war? He was ready in defense of the government to send down an army to enforce the laws, but he did not want to alarm the people of the United States by calling into exercise all the tremendous powers of war.

WASHINGTON, April 5.

SENATE.

Schenck's Salary Shelved.

Mr. PATTERSON, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported and asked the present consideration of the bill to pay Mr. Schenck, Minister to Great Britain, his salary from the date of his appointment, but no additional compensation to be paid him for serving as a member of the Joint High Commission.

Unanimous consent being necessary for the passage of the bill, Mr. TIPTON objected, and the bill went over.

The regular order, Mr. Sherman's resolution for

Ku Klux Legislation,

was proceeded with.

Mr. CASSERLY said he understood that Senators Pool and Frelinghuysen, who intended to speak, would occupy the floor until three o'clock, the time fixed for taking the vote. He therefore suggested that the time be extended till half-past three o'clock, to allow the minority an opportunity to explain the amendments. It was so ordered.

Mr. POOL then addressed the Senate in explanation of the amendment, and in defense of his political course and the Republican party and the administration of North Carolina. In reply to the charges made in the debate by Mr. Blair, he argued that while Senators on the Democratic side might have had no intention of protecting murderers, assassins or criminals of any sort, the tendency of their speeches was to encourage and embolden the ku-klux, who would be led into the error of believing they had friends on the Senate floor.

Mr. BAYARD here interrupted to say that he defied Senator Pool and his colleagues on the floor to lay a finger upon one word of a speech or report that would justify that Senator's charge. No language more positive, indignant and unmistakeable could be uttered in denunciation of the wrong complained of than had been used by himself and his Democratic associates.

Mr. CASSERLY remarked that so far as he knew the democrats in the Senate were unanimously in favor of investigation into the Southern outrages proposed by the House.

Mr. POOL denied having made any charge. He simply uttered an opinion as he had a right to do. He now reiterated and did not intend to be driven from it by any manifestation of feeling or words of any senator.

Mr. THURMAN said the resolution was objectionable in so far it asserted a condition of things in the South which did not exist and denied to the Judiciary Committee any discretion as to the authority of the government to interpose. He supposed the resolution had been purposely made obnoxious to the Democratic side in order to prevent its unanimous adoption and create the impression that the Democratic members were opposing legislation to put down the Ku Klux. His Democratic accociates and himself were in favor of using all Constitutional means to repress the Ku Klux outrages, and if the objectionable features of the resolution were modified they would all vote for it.

Messrs. CASSERLY and STOCKTON expressed their unwillingness to vote for the resolution, which upon its face recited allegations which were not shown to be sure.

Mr. POOL then continued his argument in defense of Gov. Holden and other officials from North Carolina, from the charge of complicity with the fraudulent issue of railroad bonds.

Mr. POOL occupied the floor until 3 o'clock when—

The VICE PRESIDENT stated that in accordance with previous arrangement the next half hour would be appropriated to the minority exclusively.

Democratic Amendments Rejected.

The following amendment, proposed by Mr THURMAN as a substitute for a resolution, was then rejected by a party vote—ayes, 13; nays, 38, the Democrats voting for it.

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary is hereby instructed to inquire what are the constitutional powers of the Federal Government to prevent, suppress or punish acts of violence or combination of individuals to perpetrate such acts as are committed within the State, and to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. STOCKTON moved to modify the resolution by striking out the preliminary part and leaving simply an instruction to the Judiciary Committee to report a bill or bills that will enable the President and Courts of the United States to execute laws, to punish and prevent organized violence and secure to all citizens the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to insert after the word "rights" the words "of life Liberty and equal protection of the laws." Agreed to.

A vote was then taken upon Mr. STOCKTON'S amendment, and it was rejected by—ayes, 19; nays, 30.

The pending resolution was then amended to direct the Judiciary Committee to report the bill as early as practicable, and was adopted by a party vote; ayes, 38; nays, 12.

HOUSE.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of State, in which he states that the law provides that no diplomatic representative shall receive compensation for a time exceeding twenty days, while waiting to receive instructions; after that time no compensation shall be paid him till he leaves for his post. Another section provides that no such officer shall receive compensation for the discharge of the duties of another officer.

General Schenck

while waiting for instructions was requested by the President to remain in Washington to act as our American Commissioner. The labors of General Schenck were quite as onerous as those of diplomatic representative. Had he proceeded London he would have been charged with these duties in that city, and yet it was impossible under th existing law to give him the compensation to which he is entitled. The Secretary, therefore, enclosed the draft of a bill which authorizes the accounting officer of the Treasury to pay Gen. Schenck compensation, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary up to the time when he shall reach his post, notwithstanding his detention in the United States to serve as extra commissioner, but not to be paid as such commissioner. No action was taken on the bill, except to have it printed.

Debate on the Ku Klux Bill.

The House resumed consideration of the bill to enforce the provisions of the Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, said he recognized in the bill faults which those who had the right to claim its authorship as well as himself were willing to improve by amendment, but he would give his support to the principles on which the bill was founded. He reviewed the sections of the bill, arguing that it contemplated the possibility of the courts in some localities being impotent to redress wrongs and therefore he supposed that means were provided in the bill for the purposes intended.

Mr. SHELLABERGER offered an amendment to the bill in place of the second, third and fourth sections which was ordered to be printed. He explained the effect of the amendment which was based on that proposed by Mr. Cooke: the declaration of martial law is excluded; the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus are not to be suspended, unless the government shall so require as aid in putting down violence. The amendment had been proposed to accommodate the views of freinds after consultation. The debate generally had been conducted with fairness. The debate was now conducted under the rule that gives ten minutes to each speaker.

Mr. LEACH, of North Carolina, argued that the bill drew a line between constitutional liberty and military despotism, placing uncontrolled power in the hands of the Executive.

Mr. WILSON, of Indiana, insisted on the necessity of passing this bill, each and every section, it being warranted by the Constitution.

Mr. HARRIS, of Virginia, condemed the bill, saying the northern people themselves would resist encroachments on domestic laws.

Mr. KELLEY wished to know whether they would do it by armed rebellion.

Mr. HARRIS replied no, but the people there would rebel against themselves at the ballot box.

Mr. COOKE thought it was within the power of Congress to protect and enforce every right secured to every American citizen by the constitution—hence the object of his amendment.

Mr. BIRD, of New Jersey, advocated general amnesty. Kindness to the South was calculated to be more effective in the work of pacification than any measure of the character of the bill before the House.

Mr. SHELLABARGER, who has charge of the bill, proposed that after a day of debate to be confined to the amendments, under the rule of the House in five or ten minutes speeches, to-morrow at the close of the session he should ask the House to order the previous question.

Mr. GARRETT, of Tennessee, said he made war on secession, served in the Union army, and never uttered a disloyal word or did a disloyal act in his life. Therefore, he claimed the right to be heard in defense of the charges which had been made against people of his State. In this opinion, the pending measure was more dangerous to the peace and prosperity of the country than any other that ever was proposed for partisan legislation.

At the suggestion of Mr. DAWES,

The Deficiency Bill

as returned from the Senate, with amendments, was referred to four members of the House, who were members of the Committee on Appropriations during the last Congress.

The SPEAKER designated as such committee Messrs. Dawes, Dickey, Niblack and Beck.

LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, April 4.

SENATE.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. GRAHAM, authorizing the authorities of Sharpsburg to build sewers and assess a general and special tax therefor.

By Mr. ANDERSON—Suplement for the Pittsburg and Ormsby Passenger Railway, which authorizes viewers to fix compensation for property taken by the company.

Mr. OSTERHAUT introduced a resolution discharging the Finance Committee from the joint resolution for final adjournment and moving consideration of the same. Voted down.

Mr. BILLINGFELT'S resolution, introduced last week, calling for a communication from the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund as to the disposition of the balance in the Treasury came up and was discussed at considerable length. The discussion developed the fact that the State war loan of three millions, maturing on the first of August, 1871, was sufficient to exhaust the funds in the treasury.

Pending a motion to refer to the Finance Committee with instructions to report the necessary legislation, the Senate adjourned.

The Senate in the afternoon passed Mr. CORNELL'S bill, repealing the collateral inheritance tax on bequests to religious, charitable and educational institutions.

HOUSE.

The House spent all the morning discussing the Republican resolution on the Connecticut election, which passed by a party vote.

JOINT CONVENTION.

The joint convention on public printing met at 12 o'clock, and the following stated bids were opened: John C. Barr of Pittsburgh, thirty-seven per cent., below the rates of law; B. F. Myers & Co., Harrisburg; two per cent.; Wylie & Griest, Lancaster, thirty-one and one-half per cent; J. W. Jones, Harrisburg, forty per cent; Benjamin Singerly, forty-one and one-quarter per cent; George Bergner, thirty-seven per cent.

Benjamin Singerly being the lowest bidder, received the codtrac, with the sureties of James Kelley and David R. Kerr, approved by Judge Sterrett.

CONNECTICUT.

The State still in Doubt--English's Plurality 45--The Election Likely to go to the Legislature.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 4.—The returns in the office of the *Evening Post*, this afternoon, from the entire State, give English a plurality of 45 votes. Should the scattering vote exceed this number the election will go to the Legislature. Twenty scattering votes were deposited in New Haven, and it is not unlikely that enough has been polled to defeat an election by the people. The *Times*, Democratic, makes the plurality for English, eight. Should the election go to the Legislature, there willl be no doubt of Jewell's success, as the Legislature is Republican in both Branches.

Latest--English for Governor Has a Plurality of 22.

NEW HAVEN, April 4.—Returns to the *Palladium* office from the entire State gives English for Governor, a plurality of 22 votes over Jewell, about 30 votes are returned as scattering. It is quite possible that the election may devolve upon the Legislature. The above result has been arrived at by a careful computation and there is little doubt of its correctness, though a different result is obtained in other parts of the State.

The Senate stands 13 Republicans, 8 Democrats, and the Republicans have a majority of about 15 in the House. Kellogg for Congress has a majority of 49.

SAN DOMINGO.

WASHINGTON, April 5.

The following is the

President's Message.

transmitting the report of the San Domingo Commissioners to the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have the honor to submit herewith to the two houses of Congress the report of the Commissioners appointed in pursuance of a joint resolution, approved January 12th, 1871. It will be observed that this report more than sustains all that I have heretofore said in regard to the productiveness and healthfulness of the Republic of San Domingo, the unanimity of the people for annexation to the United States, and their peaceable character. It is due to the public, as it certainly is to myself, that I should here give all the circumstances which first led to the negotiation of the treaty for the annexation of the Republic of San Domingo to the United States. When I accepted the arduous and responsible position which I now hold, I did not dream of instituting any steps for the acquisition of insular possession. I believed, however, that our institutions were broad enough to extend over the entire Continent as rapidly as other peoples might desire to bring themselves under our protection. I believed further that we should not permit any independent government within the limit of North America to pass from a condition of independence to one of ownership or protection under a European power.

Soon after my inauguration as President I was waited upon by

An Agent of President Baez,

with a proposition to annex the Republic of San Domingo to the United States. This gentleman represented the capacity of the Islands, and the desire of the people and their character and habits, about as they have been described by the Commissioners whose report accompanies this message. He stated further that being weak in numbers and poor in purse they were not capable of developing their great resources; that the people had no incentive to industry on account of a lack of protection for their accumulations and that if not accepted by the United States with institutions which they looked on as above those of any other nation they would be compelled to seek protection elsewhere. To these statements I made no reply and gave no indications of what I thought of the proposition.

In the course of time I was waited upon by

A Second Gentleman from San Domingo,

who made the same representations, and who was received in like manner. In view of the facts which had been laid before me, and with an earnest desire to maintain the Monroe doctrine, I believed that I would be derelict in my duty if I did not take measures to ascertain the exact wish of the government and the inhabitants of the Republic of San Domingo in regard to annexation, and communicate the information to the people of the United States. Under attending circumstances I felt that if I turned a deaf ear to this appeal, I might in the future be justly charged with a flagrant neglect of public interests and utter disregard of the welfare of the downtrodden race praying for the blessings of a free and strong government, and for protection in the enjoyment of the fruits of their own industry. Those opponents to annexation, who have heretofore professed to be pre-eminently friends of the rights of man, I believed would be my most violent assailants, if I rejected so clear a duty. Accordingly after having appointed Commissioners to visit the Island, one who declined on account of sickness I selected the second gentleman, in whose capacity, judgment and integrity I had and have yet the most unbounded confidence. He visited San Domingo not to secure or hasten annexation but

Unprejudiced and Unbiased

to learn facts about the government, people and resources of that republic. He went certainly as well prepared to make an unfavorable report as a favorable one if facts warranted it. His report fully corroborated the views of previous commissioners, and upon its receipt I felt that a sense of duty and due regard for our great national interests required me to negotiate a treaty for the acquisition of the Republic of San Domingo.

As soon as it became publicly known that such a treaty had been negotiated the attention of the country was occupied with allegations calculated to prejudice the merits of the case with those whose duty had connected them with it. Amidst the public excitement thus created the treaty failed to receive the requisite two-thirds vote in the Senate and was rejected, but whether tha action of that body was based wholly upon the merits of the people or might not have been in some dagree influenced by such

Unfounded Allegations

could not be known by the people because the debates of the Senate in secret session are not published. Under these circumstances I deemed it due to the office which I hold and due to the character of the agents who had been charged with investigation that such proceedings should be had as would enable people to know the truth. A commission was therefore constituted under the authority of Congress, consisting of gentlemen selected with special reference to their high character and capacity for the laborious work entrusted to them, who were instructed to visit the spot and report upon the facts. Other eminent citizens were requested to accompany the commission in order that the people might have the benefit of their views. Students of science and correspondents of the press, without regard to political opinions, were invited to join the expedition and their numbers were limited only by the capacity of the vessel. The mere rejection by the Senate of a treaty negotiated by the President only indicates a difference of opinion of the Government, without touching the character or wounding the pride of either. But when such rejection takes place simultaneously with charges openly made of

Corruption on the Part of the President,

or those employed by him, the case is different. Indeed, in such case the honor of the nation demands an investigation. This has been accomplished by the report of the Commissioners, herewith transmitted, which fully vindicates the purity of the motives and action of those who represented the United States in the negotiation, and now my task is finished, and with it ends all

Personal Solicitude

upon the subject. My duty being done, yours begins, and I gladly hand over the whole matter to the judgment of the American people and their representatives in Congress assembled. The facts will now be spread before the country and a decision rendered by that tribunal whose conviction so seldom errs, and against whose will I have no policy to enforce. My opinion remains unchanged. Indeed, it is confirmed by the report that the interests of our country and San Domingo alike invite the annexation of the republic. In view of the difference of opinion upon this subject, I suggest that

No Action be Taken at the Present Session

beyond printing and a general dissemination of the report. Before the next session of Congress the people may have considered the subject and formed an intelligent opinion concerning it, to which opinion, deliberately made up, it will be the duty of every department of the government to give heed, and no one will more cheerfully conform to it than myself. It is not only the theory of our constitution that the will of the people, constitutionally expressed, is the supreme law, but I have ever believed that

All Men are Wiser than One Man,

and if the people, upon a full presentation of the facts, shall decide that the annexation of the Republic is not desirable in every department, the Government ought to acquiesce in that decision. In again submitting to Congress the subject upon which public sentiment has been divided, and which has been made the occasion of acrimonious debates in Congress as well as unjust aspersions elsewhere, I may, I trust, be indulged in

A Single Remark.

No man can hope to perform duties so delicate and responsible as pertain to the Presidential office without sometimes increasing the hostility of those who deem their opinions and wishes treated with insufficient consideration, and he who undertakes to conduct the affairs of the great government as a faithful public servant, if sustained by the approval of his own conscience, may rely with confidence upon the candor and intelligence of a free people whose best interests he has striven to subserve and can bear with patience the *censure of disappointed men.*

[Signed] U. S, GRANT.
EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D C., April 5 1871.

REPORT OF THE SAN DOMINGO COMMISSIONERS.

The report opens by giving the resolution under which the Commission of Inquiry was appointed. In accordance to the resolution the commissioners proceeded to the island of San Domingo. They traversed the Dominican Republic from end to end in several directions either by their agents or in person, one commissioner crossing it from south to north and another from east to west. They spent several weeks at the capitol in daily conference with the President and chief officers of the government, in examining the official records and at other places in constant intercourse with the people and taking the testimony of witnesses. They visited the vicinity of the western border of the country, where it was reported that there were disturbances and remained a week at the capitol of the neighboring republic of Hayti, where some supplementary investigations were made into the political state and condition and form of the Government.

The report then goes on to detail the various departments of the government; the duties of the various officials, federal and municipal. It recites that all parts of the Dominican republic are peacable, except that adjoining the Haytien border, which is disturbed by insurrectionary leaders, aided by Haytiens and political intriguers.

Baez an Angel.

President Baez is credited with possessing the respect and allegiance of the Dominicans.

Whatever technical defects there might have been in his original title to office, it was confirmed by a national convention and ratified by the assent and support of the people. The frequency of civil commotions during this long period and the consequent insecurity of property, have paralyzed industry, discouraged accumulation and so impoverished the country that for the last two years the financial resources of the government (as its officers informed us) have been inadequate to pay expenses.

Cabral a Rebel.

The insurrections which still exist are headed by Cabral and Luperon, the former of these is universally conceded to be be more important, but neither has distinct flag or a regularly organized rmy. The Commissioners find that Caral does not claim to be the legal head of he Republic.

Luperon a Bandit.

As to Luperon the testimony of both *Cibro* and on the coast is that he is simply a bandit stained with crimes. He has not so far as could be learned, distinguished himself in any regular manner.

The Commissioners believe that had the revolutionists wielded only their own forces and resources, they would long ago have been put down. Their whole importance is derived from the help of foreign intriguers and from the fact that behind them stands the Haytien nation which has nearly three times the population and revenue of the Dominican Republic, which has never relented in its aggressive policy, and at whose head is a President elevated by a bloody insurrection involving the murder of his predecessor.

What the Dominicans Say About Annexation.

To the surprise of the Commission in almost all parts of the country, even the remotest, the people were found to be familiar with the question of annexation to the United States, and have discussed it among themselves with intelligence. All classes in all parts of the Republic were consulted. Magistrates and ecclesiastics of every grade, official, civil and military, citizens of all professions and occupations in town and country, and everywhere there was a general agreement in this declaration, that their only hope for permanet peace and prosperity is in annexation to and becoming part of the people of the United States.

Sambo in the Woodpile.

The incorporation with the public sentiment of a feeling strongly favorable to annexation to the United States in preference to any power is partially due to the presence in parts of the country of small colonies of colored people formerly from the United States.

Religion and Character of the People

The people of San Domingo are of mixed blood, honest, temperate, inoffensive, destitute of prejudice, class or color, pauperism, beggary, and such crimes being pracically unknown. Among the popular vices is petty gambling, indulged in by the Spanish portion of the population.

All are Roman Catholics except the American emigrants, who are Methodists and Baptists, though no intolerance or religious persecution can be discovered. The people generally own the land which they cultivate, though their agricultural operations are limited by the lack of market and frequent political disturbances.

Population.

The Commissioners estimate the actual population of the Republic at one hundred and fifty thousand, more than nineteen-twentieths being native Dominicans. White blood predominates largely, the majority being much nearer white than black.

Mineral Wealth.

The resources of the country are vast and various, and its products may be increased with scarcely any other limit than the labor expended upon them. There is evidence of mineral wealth in several parts of the island. The geological expedition reports the existence of ores of iron, copper and gold, with deposits of lignite rock, salt and petroleum.

Agricultural Features.

The report next deals with the agricultural features of the Island, which are painted in the most glowing colors. Sugar, cotton, coffee, vegetables and tropical fruits can be raised in abundance. Then immense herds of cattle, goats and swine can be fed on the fertile pasture fields of the *Llanos*.

Finances.

The report concludes with an argument in favor of the Samana purchase, and an exhibit of the debt of the Dominican Republic, and the *personal* claims of President Baez, on which topic the Commissioners dwell at length.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN ALLEGHENY.

A Federal Street Grocery Totally Burnt Out--Fire Caused by Non-Explosive Petroleum.

Yesterday afternoon, about two o'clock, a fire broke out in the grocery of Messrs. Berger & De Lorimer, No. 157 Federal street, Allegheny. The steam fire engines and Hook and Ladder, No. 1, were promptly on the ground, but notwithstanding their most strenuous efforts, the stock, and lower story of the building were totally destroyed. The fire originated from the explosion of a barrel of inflamable fluid known as "Weisenbergers non-explosive petroleum."

The clerk of the establishment, Mr. Porter Johnson, had been drawing off some of the fluid for a customer but the explosion did not occur for about a half an hour afterwards. The clerk is positive as to not leaving a cigar or light of any kind on the premises which brings the case under the catagory of "spontaneous combustion." The upper part of the building is occupied by Mr. James Glover and family, and was uninjured by the fire, though slightly damaged by water. The house belongs to the Ashworth heirs, and is fully insured. The stock is a total loss and cost about $6,000, on which there is an insurance of about $2,000. The adjoining premises, occupied by Mr. R. B. McKain, as a trimming store, was somewhat damaged in the upper story by being deluged by water. The loss will fall heavily on Messrs. Berger & De Lornnie, who had been started in business, but a few months.

CONFIDENCE OPERATIONS.

Counterfeit Circulars--'Yours Truly.'

For a week past the community here and hereabouts has been flooded with bogus circulars offering large inducements for the unwary to purchase counterfeit money. These circulars are mailed by a junta of unhung scoundrels having their headquarters in a garret at No. 59 Cedar street, New York, and signing themselves "Wm. Lewis & Co." The great Earl of Chatham used to say that "confidence is a plant of slow growth." Yet here is a coterie of precious rogues who are very confidential to their dupes without any acquaintance whatever. They pretend to be acquainted with their victim through the medium of third parties, and "all that sort of thing." The success of this and all kindred schemes is based on the idea that all the fools are not yet dead, and all who may be tempted to "invest" in this one-sided operation would do well to remember that it involves one of two things—either that the victim will find out that a "fool and his money are soon parted," or that soma fine morning he will be found breaking stones at "Sing Sing" or some other "assylum for the blind." Of course large inducements are offered, but we may be sure that all offers of impossible bargains, at small figures, are *prima facie* frauds and are to be avoided by all who think that honesty is not only the best policy, but the only policy. In the words of Horace Greely, they should remember that "it is the darkest day in any man's life when he comes to the conclusion that there is any easier way of making money than by earning it."

[FOR THE POST.]

The Presbyterian Difficulties.

The law suit involving the large property of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, has occupied the time of the Supreme Court in that city for almost a month. It appears that in 1867, two parties made their appearance in the congregation, the one known as the George H. Stuart party, the other as the Anti-Stuartites. The return of the annual election for trustees furnished the occasion for a trial of strength. Both went to work in earnest and the result was the election of the Anti-Stuart ticket by one hundred and thirty-three majority. The Stuartites then prevailed upon the Session of the Church to interfere in this matter, and they (the Session) at once proceeded to review the proceedings of the election; the result of which was the throwing out of some one hundred and thirty-three votes. Some had been absent for too long a time previous to the election; some had not paid pew rent, &c., &c. This gave rise to bad feeling, and the lines of the opposing parties every day became more and more distinct. The Anti-Stuartites having not been sustained in their appeal to Presbytery for this *ex post facto* action of the Session, appealed to the Synod which was in session here at Pittsburgh in 1868.

The Synod being the court of last resort, reinstated the 133 persons stricken from the roll, and also two elders whom they found had been suspended in the meantime.

The Presbytery then at once proceeded to review this action of the Synod and re-suspended the two elders and again struck from the roll the names of the 133 persons just reinstated. Now pending all this the anti-Stuart trustees, when the time came to organize, found that the locks of the church building had all been changed, and that the Stuart party had "nine-tenths of the law." This suit is now brought to determine who WERE the then elected trustees. The case is still before Judge Williams. **

For Diseases

of the skin, such as Scrofula, Pimples, Boils, &c., use Dr. Hale's Temperance Bitters, *free from alcohol.* eow-tf

Chapped Hands,

Face, rough skin, temples, ring-worm salt rheum and other cutaneous affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth by using the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell Hazard & Co. New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use.

Hazard & Caswell's,

Cod Liver Oil is the best.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

1871.

SPRING.

Carr,
M'Candless,
& Co.,
Importers & Jobbers
OF
DRY GOODS.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THRIE CUSTOMERS AND THE TRADE GENERALLY THAT THEIR STOCK IS NOW CONPLETE.

DRESS GOODS.

Choice Styles,
Rare Styles,
Rich Styles,
Plain Styles,
Superb Styles.

Alapacas,
Mohairs,
Poplins,
Ginghams,
Percales,
Chintzes, &c.

BLACK SILKS.
ALL GRADES OF BEST MAKES.
Japanese Linens,
Japanese Poplins,
Japanese SILKS,
SHRING SHAWLS
Paragon, Eugenie,
Matilde, Nilsson.
AND MANY OTHER DESIRABLE MAKES.
THE DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT
IS VERY ATTRACTIVE, COMPRISING ALL THE NEW AND DESIRABLE MAKES OF

PRINTS.

AMERICAN, MERRIMACK,
COCHECO, RICHMOND.
&c., &c., &c.
Brown Sheetings,
Bleached Shirtings,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
CLOTHS,
CASIMERES,
TWEEDS,
DOESKINS,
ALL STYLES AND PRICES.

SPRING SKIRTS.
Felt,
Cloth,
Linen,
Chintz
WHITE GOODS
Nainsooks,
Mulls, Swiss,
Tape Checks,
Brilliants, Jaconets,
Shirt Fronts,
Hamburg Edgings,
Jaconet Edgings,
Jaconet Flouncing,
French Corsets,
Suspenders,
AND A FULL LINE OF
NOTIONS,
&c., &c., &c.

As our Stock has been purchased since the late decline, we are prepared to sell at Prices as Low as as those of any Eastern House.

CARR,
M'CANDLESS
& CO.,
94 Wood Street.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE

Election of Officers--Several Addresses--Interesting Discussion on Corporal Punishment--Solomon Merely a Cipher in the Opinion of Some of the Abolitionists--Lecture on Botany, Social Absurdities and Other Subjects.

The Teachers Institute of Allegheny county held their annual meeting yesterday morning, in the Fourth Ward School House, Penn street. There was a very large attendance, a large majority being ladies among the most handsome and intelligent that Pittsburgh can produce.

The institute was called to order at ten o'clock by Prof. A. T. Douthett, county superintendent, after which the assembly joinned in singing "America," Prof. Caldwell presiding at the organ.

Rev. W. M. Young, D. D., read a passage from scripture, and offered fervent prayer for the success of the institute.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

The following officers were then elected: A. T. Douthett, President; J. J. Snodgrass, W. T. Lindsey, S. Andrews, Secretaries; E. E. Still, Treasurer.

Committee on Publication—J. M. Cowey; John Morrow, M. B. Sloan.

Committee to Nominate Candidates for the Committee on Permanent Certificates—Miss Ellen N. M. Kay, S. W. Gross, W. M. McCullough.

Committee on Resolutions—M. B. Sloan, John Morrow, J. M. Comoy, R. Curry, N. Messer.

Committee on Finance—B. F. Gamber, S. VanPelt, J. K. Bane, Miss Fannie Bevington, Miss Christiana Johnston.

Committee on Endowment—N. P. Montgomery, H. W. Gross, W. A. Meloney, Miss Nany Beck, Miss Ella McCutcheon.

THE OPENING ADDRESS.

Prof. Douthett then made a few opening remarks. He said that the annual institute was now fixed and required by law, in compliance with which this meeting had assembled. The object of these meetings he said, are two-fold. First, that the teacher could obtain a more liberal comprehension of his work; second, to awaken public interest in behalf of education. The professor said that what would come before the institute would not only be instructive but entertaining.

ESSAY.

Miss Ella Hawes then read an essay on "Is it Well?"

THE DUTIES OF A TEACHER.

Mr. N. S. Townsend next maile some remarks on the duties of a teacher. He said that the most important part of a teacher's duty was to study the dispositions of his pupils. He then referred to the success which teachers of idiotic children meet with by studying their dispositions, giving an interesting account of how these unfortunate children are taught the "alphabet of form, size," &c. The Columbus Institute will not admit any one who has intelligence enough to tie a knot on a string. From this it will be seen that there is no human being, however low, that cannot be raised to a higher level.

RECESS.

The Institute then took a recess of ten minutes, after which "Sweet By-and-by" was sung.

ADDRESS BY PROF. BAILEY.

Prof. Bailey, of Yale College, was then introduced, and delivered a very interesting address on "Classification." He showed the necessisy of classification and the advantages arising from it. Prof. Bailey is an eloquent speaker, and handled his subject in an able manner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

An interesting discussion was had on the subject, "Should Corporal Punishment be abolished in Public Schools?" Mr. G. T. McCord argued for the abolition of corporal punishment and Mr. John Morrow spoke on the other side of the question, showing that it was indispensable, and that if this power were taken out of the hands of the teacher it would very much decrease his usefulness, and be exceedingly detrimental to the progress of the pupils.

Mr. King, (Allegheny) being called upon said his better judgment was in favor of corporal punishment when he saw it was necessary, but thought that moral suasion should be tried to the utmost extent and that corporal punishment should be the last resort. He argued that if you take away the power entirely the scholars knowing this, will take advantage of it and behave in a very disorderly manner. He had tried the abolition plan and it was not found successful. Several parties have come to him desiring that their children should be punished. And it has been found that the trial of the abolition business in the New York school has not proved successful.

A woman out West went to a teacher with an unruly boy who had been severely chastised at another school, and asked the teacher what sort of corporal punishment he resorted to. The teacher cooly replied "a revolver madam." There were no more questions asked, and the young disobedient went home with his mamma.

Dr. Young was next called upon. He said the subject was a very interesting one, and it should be looked at in its real character. It should not be looked at through prejudice or local consideration. He thought a little of the birch was the best mode of correction still.

Prof. Luckey being called upon said, some of the gentleman on the other side make statements which carry with them a wrong impression. Mr. Morrow quoted Solomon about the right of the parents over the children, but this has nothing to do with public schools. The Allegheny teachers had tried corporal punishment for 35 years. Mr. King need not talk about the abolition plan being a failure on a few months trial, let them give it a trial of 35 years as they had done with the other system, and then report progress. (uproarious laughter.)

The professor argued that the principle of love was much better than fear. The party on the opposite side says that if scholars are expelled instead of being corrected, they will become outcasts on society. The fact is the children keep away from school through fear. There are only forty-six per cent. in attendance; where is the rest? They might as well be expelled as kept away through fear. This reminded him of a story told of a nigger minister, who said there were two roads through the world, the one leading to destruction and the other to perdition.

Professor Burtt said that corporal punishment was a legal right which a teacher had from time immemorial, but he thought it would be exceedingly judicious not to insist on the right but for the teachers to abolish punishment themselves as soon as possible.

Do you whip children in Sabbath schools? No, when they don't conduct themselves properly they are sent home. It would just be as reasonable that a man in church should be whipped to make him listen to the sermon. The Professor thought it was very questionable policy to follow the injunctions of Solomon in the matter of correcting children. If Solomon were to be the pattern in this matter why not take him as an example in the matter of wives.

Prof. N. S. Townsend, of Ohio, then gave an interesting lecture on botany. He described some of the functions and uses of plants, and showed that the study of botany was very useful to the doctor, the farmer and the gardener. This science, he said, was one of the best for cultivating the mind to habits of analysis, and after the elements were mastered, it was one of the most interesting subjects, and was an admirable medium of mental discipline. He had found the subject so interesting to young ladies in particular, that after teaching subject to a class of the fair creatures for awhile he was obliged to marry one of them.

EVENING SESSION.

MR. E. E. WHITE'S LECTURE.

At the evening session which was very numerously attended, Mr. E. E. White delivered a lecture on the "School and the Workshop." He gave a very elaborate address on the law of culture, showing that the object of learning was not to get a certain amount of matter crammed into the memory, but to give the mind power by the process of mental gymnastics, so to speak.

The presence of an intellectual teacher he said quickens the whole school and his brain acted as a galvanic battery with children, inspiring them with the power of his own mental action or imparting to them the nervo vital fluid which constituted his own mentalpower. He did not approve of these "muddle brained lesson grinders who turn the crank of a mechanical routine."

He recommended dispensing with the rod, adding another to the list who consider themselves wiser than Solomon.

Mr. White's lecture was elaborate and philosophic, and exhibited sound thought, learning and research.

MR. HAYS ON POPULAR ABSURDITIES.

Rev. G. P. Hays next addressed the meeting on the subject "Talk Wise and Otherwise." It was one of those peculiar lectures of which it is impossible to give anything like a just abstract and which abstract the learned lecturers themselves would frequently rather not see attempted, inasmuch as it frequently misrepresents the speaker, and places him in a very different light before the general public compared with the *role* which he sustained before the audience. Mr. Hays has a very quaint and interesting manner of putting certain practical facts before an audience, and in his mode of address frequently comes up to the definition of wit given by a poet:

> "What was oft conceived,
> But ne'er so well expressed."

Mr. Hays is a great iconoclast, and as a matter of course, like all other iconoclasts, he erects similar images to those which he ruthlessly breaks. For example, he declaims against the use of bombastic and high sounding terms, and then rails at the "inane chatterings of monomaniat misers," just as if this last clause was as simple Saxon as ever was used by Bunyan or Dean Swift. And in another place he tells us about listening to the "terminology of the science of conchology" in a car. And again "these votaries of fashion follow the vagaries of the latest style to the most outrageous extravaganza." These sentences have the merit of being strong and expressive, but it is manifest they have not much claim to simplicity.

However, it is the privilege of great men to be inconsistent, and apart from all this Mr. Hay's was an excellent lecture. He gave some excellent hints for improving in conversation, and justly rebuked with powerful ridicule, the silly twaddle of the evening party and ball room small talk. He spoke of the proper mode of study being from the concrete to the abstract, and showed how that was the plan of thought followed in those most comprehensive and at the same time the most simple of all productions, the Old and New Testament. He paid a high compliment to the people of New England for always making their conversation useful and advised the people of Pittsburgh to adopt the same course. The lecture was on the whole well received and deservedly so, and elicited frequent rounds of hearty applause throughout.

The following is the programme for today and to-morrow:

TUESDAY.

MORNING SESSION.

Music, Prayer.
Lecture..........Tides..........B. Jones
Essay..........Miss Hattie Smith

MUSIC.

Lecture......Primary Instruction......E. E. White

RECESS.

MUSIC.

Lecture..........Elocution..........Prof. Bailey

AFTERNOON SESSION.

MUSIC.

DISCUSSION.

Resolved, That education should be made compulsory.
Affirm..........W. T. Lindsay
Negative..........H. I. Gourley

WEDNESDAY.

MORNING SESSION.

Prayer. Music.
Essay..........Mrs. Mary Harton
Lecture..........N. S. Townsend

RECESS.

MUSIC.

Lecture......School Government......E. E. White
Lecture......Elocution......Prof. Bailey

MUSIC.

Lecture..Plod and Pluck..Rev. A. Judson Rowland

AFTERNOON SESSION.

MUSIC.

Essay..........History..........Miss Lucy Neely

MUSIC.

Discussion by School Directors, on the qualifications of teachers.
Opened by......Wm. Sloan and Dr. E. A. Wood

RECESS.

MUSIC.

Lecture..........Silas Cooke

MUSIC.

Lecture......Elocution......Prof. Bailey

MUSIC.

EVENING SESSION.

MUSIC.

Essay..........Mrs. M. J. Douthett
Lecture.....Evangel of Science.....N. S. Townsend

MUSIC.

Lecture......Elocution......Prof. Bailey

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Quarterly Jail Report.

The following is the report of Warden Scandrett, showing the number of prisoners received into and discharged from the county jail during the quarter ending March 31, 1871:

COURT PRISONERS RECEIVED.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
January	76	13	89
February	92	9	101
March	92	10	102
	260	32	292

COURT PRISONERS DISCHARGED.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
January	71	14	85
February	76	11	87
March	100	7	107
	247	32	279

SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.

	Received.	Discharged.
January	247	234
February	263	265
March	338	330
	848	829

Of the number received, 702 were males and 146 females; discharged, 697 males and 132 females.

REMAINING IN JAIL.

The number of prisoners remaining in the county jail March 31, is reported as follows: Court prisoners, males 47; females, 9; total, 67. Summary convictions, males, 19; femals, 31; total, 50. Grand total, 107.

LAW ASSOCIATION.

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Going in for Reform--Necessity of the Organization--Law Among the First Spanish Colonists in America--Peter the Great's Opinion of Congress--Forty Thousand Lawyers in the United States--Lawyers Should Observe the Substance and not the Shadow--The Divorce Laws--There are too Many Courts--The Law Requires to be Harmonized and Unionized--The Judges are Miserably Paid.

The Law Association held their usual semi-monthly meeting in the Court House on Saturday afternoon. It had been announced that the President A. M. Brown, Esq., was to deliver his annual address and as something good was expected, the members were anxious to hear it. Mr. Brown was honored by two representatives of the bench in the audience in the persons of the Hon. Judges Stowe and Sterret. James W. Murray, Esq., called the meeting to order; and in the absence of the Secretary, Mr. Patterson officiated.

The committee on codification reported progress.

Mr. Murray anounced that it was usual for the retiring President to deliver a valedictory address, and as Major Brown had been re-elected he had the pleasure of now calling upon that gentleman to give his valedictory and inaugural address in one.

The president gave a succinct account of the origin of the association in December 1869. James W. Murray, Esq., being the prime mover, and spoke encouragingly of their success during the past year. The Bar Association of the city of New York had been formed during the past year. The lawyers and judges of England were going heartily into the organizing movement, and organization seems to be the great industrial, commercial and professional lever of the age.

He said that other societies had their organizations and on the *a fortiori* principle argued that the most important of all the professions should not be behind in organization. The legal profession are the conservators of the liberties, the lives and characters of the people and the legal guardians of their firesides and altars. It is a matter of universal concern too, that the profession should be no less elevated in moral sentiment than in legal learning. The Judge being a lawyer elevated to the bench derives support and strength from the bar. The learned gentleman descanted on the fact that the profession was a highly honorable one, and it was the duty of the Bench as well as the bar to preserve the character of the profession in its highest state as a means of usefulness, and of the surety of the true end of a profession so honorable and at the same time so needful. Notwithstanding the great number of glaring defects in the legal systems of the present day we are going forward on the march of improvement. In proof and illustration of this fact the lecturer related the following anecdotes:

Arthur Helps, author of "The Spanish Conquest in America," in an earlier work, entitled "Companions of my Solitude," says: I observe that the first Spanish colonists in America write home to the government, begging them not to allow lawyers to come to the colony." These same Spanish colonists were adventures and vagabonds, cut-throats and oppressors. In their mad hunt after wealth, in their oppressions and terrible butcheries, lawyers would have been no use. Where law and justice are unkown, lawers and judges are superflous. Fair play did not enter into consideration of the "first Spanish colonists in America." They wanted precisely the same condition of things, as Pat wrote to his brother in Ireland was the rule in "free America"—"No hangin' for stealin'."

Peter the great, on his visit to England, remarked he had but two lawyers in all the Russias, and that he meant to hang one of them on his return. This but illustrates a fact, that lawyers cannot flourish except in a free and lightened country, and their numbers and influence are in proportion to the degree of freedom and enlightenment. You would find few laweyrs in China or Japan. There are far more lawyers in America than in any other nation in the world. In France there are twelve thousand lawers, whilst under our government, founded in the idea of fair play and absolute equality before the law, we have forty thousand of the incendiary profession.

He then called the attention of the association to the old exploded system of special pleading, and reminded them that there was a great field before them in the way of reform, and recommended the tendency that existed for expunging all superfluous technicalities, and the erection of a system that would please both lawyers and clients on a common sense footing, and a proper understanding with one another. "Mere word spinning had gone out of fashion" and modern jurists were nowlooking to the substance instead of the shadow. The "substantial rights" of the parties was the point at issue. There was an inclination to throw aside those portions of the old rules and precedents which were withoutpoint or principle and simply formed "a reticulated web to catch unweeary travellers on the highway of the simple." With regard to the nature of the reform so much needed, the learned gentleman expressed the following lucid opinions:

With railroads and telegraphs annihilating time and space, and pratically uniting the people of all the States of our Union in social and commercial affinity; with an empire extending from the eastern to the western oceans, and from the region of perpetual winter to the tropics, there is great need for homogeneousness in our laws and customs. Whilst local customs and local necessities should be respected, it should be the desire and aim of all to harmonize ond *unionize* our laws as well as our politics. The several States of our Union have widely different commercial, maritime, lien and usury laws. Their laws of procedure and of limitations of actions are of infinite variety, and as the nation grows in population and wealth these disturbing elements increase. The laws governing marriage and divorce are as numerous as the divisions of our territory, and those of each State conflict with all the rest. There are in most of the States a great variety of Courts, each with a distinct, and in many cases, an exclusive, jurisdiction, and one of the greatest evils of the day is the constantly increasing numbers of judicial tribunals.

Instead of increasing the working power of established Courts by adding to the number of Judges, where the public interest requires it to be done, the popular inclination seems to have favored the establishment of new Courts of independent, or even concurrent, jurisdiction, with all the official machinery and consequent expenditure of public money for their maintenance. This increase of legal tribunals is a progressive evil of serious magnitude. Far better for all concerned if all our Courts were all reduced to a single denomination, having one uniform scope, so that neither suitor or lawyer could err as to the jurisdiction. Although the statutes of amendments have liberalized procedure and practice, yet amidst the perplexing "mixed questions" of law and fact which are often presented, it sometimes happens that the lawyer cannot fully ascertain the diagnosis of his client's omplaint, and finds, too late, that he is in the *wrong box*. Even the Courts sometimes are in doubt as to their jurisdiction. In England there is at present a strong movement for radical reform, which proposes to digest into order "the legal miscellany called English law, equity, admiralty, probate, divorce, etc., and this reform involves the consolidation or revision of the statutes, the digesting of the law, and the simplification of jurisdiction and procedure.

In this country we have not remained idle. Commissioners, both state and national, are at work revising and codifying general laws and laying the foundation of substantial progress. The criminal code of our Commonwealth is a conspicuous landmark on the pathway of legal reform.

In Germany a recent congress of lawyers proposed many important and radical reforms. If State and National conventions could be held similar to the German congress, or the English national association, we believe that their suggestions would inspire action, and the result would be highly beneficial, both to the profession and the public.

Another reform sadly needed in this country is the increase of the salaries of the judges. No argument is needed to enforce this suggestion. The fact is notorious, that the compensation of our judges is grossly inadequate. The office of a judge is no *sinecure*; the labors are ardious, the duties responsible, and the qualifications required of a high order. Common justice and honesty, as well as other considerations, demand that this reform should be instant and radical.

To effect reforms organization is necessary. Discussion is needed. Every suggestion of reform ought to be brought to the notice of the profession. If there is anything valuable in the proposed innovation, it will at least provoke thoughtful consideration, and may result in substantial improvement. A new idea will not altogether die out of the thoughts of those who have read or heard it. An Arab proverb reads thus: "Save every scrap of paper; a sentence from the Koran may be inscribed upon it." Let every lover of the profession, every friend of human rights and equal laws, do whatever he can to promulgate well digested plans of reform. Plain, practical suggestions, sustained by intelligible reasons, will commend themselves to both lawyers and laymen.

Who can hesitate to believe that the reforms suggested would promote civil hart mony? Who can for a moment doubt that the trained minds of the profession are best fitted to impart order to the undigested mass of our jurisprudence, and to "separate the waters from the dry land, and show where reforms are necessary."

Justly appreciating the great and perpetual trust which rests upon us not only in the enjoyment of the noble heritage that has come to us, but in its maintenance, its protection and its defence, let us resolve to transmit it, not only unimpaired, but amplified—not only unpolluted, but brighter and fairer to succeeding generations.

It was resolved that two hundred copies of the address should be printed for circulation among the profession.

On motion the association adjourned.

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Mortuary for March.

During the month of March, just closed Coroner West held sixteen inquests. Through his courtesy we are able to present, compiled from his register, the following record of the cases:

Philip Kallkoff, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, March 8th. Accidentally killed by falling from a shed in rear of his house.

Werner Helmbold, Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh; apoplexy.

John Seitz, Fourth ward, Allegheny, March 10th. Died of an overdose of poison administered by his own hands.

Thos. F. Geary, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, March 10th. Accidentally run over by a freight train at Sandy Creek, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Unknown man found drowned at Sharpsburg borough, March 10th.

John G. Van Dorn, Second ward, Pittsburgh. Died of an overdose of laudanum, March 17th, administered by himself.

Edward Jaggers, Eleventh word, Pittsburgh. Died in Mercey Hospital from injuries recieved by jumping out of the second story of a house in the Seventh ward, Allegheny, while in a state of intoxication.

George Stanton, Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh, Morch 18. Accidentally run over by a train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Millville Station.

John Bond, Worth, Versailles township, March 20. Killed by accidently falling from the incline plane of W. H. Brown, at Saltsburg.

Thomas Williams, McKeesport borough. Found drowned March 20th.

John Wolfe, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, March 21, killed by being struck on the head by a bridge over the P. R. R., in the Second ward, Pittsburgh.

Wm. Hutton, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh. Died of heart disease March 22d.

Frank Allman, Sewickley borough. Accidentally killed by falling from the top of a freight train on Fort Wayne Railroad March 28th.

Robert Johnston, Scott township. Accidentally killed by falling from the accommodation train on the Chartiers Valley Railroad, near Nixon station, while in a state of intoxication.

◆

Beautiful Women.

The hair is the crowning glory of women. There are few moderate defects which cannot be remedied by the propper disposition of the tresses. But when the hair begins to fall out, or turn gray, in young people, or with those in the prime of life, there is cause for real regret. When this is the case, *Hall' Vegatable Sicilian Hair Renewer* will be found to be a first-class remedy, far superior, as a sound *medical* medium, to any thing else in the public. It actually restores gray to its original color, and in the great majority of cases, causes it to grow again when it is becoming thin. It is not like many popular preparations, a *mere* wash, but a scientific discovery, indorsed and used by physicians of character. Address R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H.—*Forney's Weekly Press, Feb. 1, 1868.* d&w.

◆

The Thief

Who was arrested for robbing Parsons' store in this town, was found to have a quantity of Ayer's Hair Vigor in his possession. When asked why he wished to steal that article, he answered that he "wanted to restore his hair, for it was hard to be a thief and bald too." If that invention of the great chemist could restore a faded character as effectually as it does their natural beauty to bald and grey heads, it would surely be, as they say it now is, truly invaluable.—*Lewistown (Me.) Journal.* d&w1t

◆

Chapped Hands.

And face cured by using *Juniper Tar Soap* made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. mwf

The License Board.

The commissioners resumed their sittings Monday afternoon at two o'clock for the hearing of applicants for tavern licenses.

The first case called up was that of John Baker whose case had been refused on account of a missapprehension of the questions proposed to him at the previous hearing. Having produced satisfactory vouchers of his compliance with the law, his application was granted.

Jacob Meisel who keeps a tavern on the Greensburgh pike, Twentieth ward, was the next case called. Having produced a respectable array of witnessess as to his character, the license was granted.

John Gallagher, Ninth ward, was next called.

Mr. Negley—"Well gentlemen, I believe this case was refused before."

Commissioner McGee replied that it was not marked "Deferred.'

Mr. Negley.—"I don't care how it was marked, it was refused."

The Board decided to hear the case.

The applicant swore that his house contained eight rooms and nine beds.

Mr. Negley—"Did you not swear last Saturday, that your house had but *four* bed rooms, ond now you have *five*."

Mr.G. "I have added one since."

Mr. Negley; "Yes, there it is; They can run beds in and out every twenty-four hours." His application was refused.

Wm. Ballman of Lower St. Clair Township, was next called. He swore to having seven rooms, five for the public convenience. Mr. Negley attempted to badger the witness as to the number of rooms occupied by his children. The objection was not sustained, and the applicant obtained his license and went on his way rejoicing.

The Board then adjourned till Wednesday morning at nine o'clock.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

◆

THEY are agitating temperance in Somerset.

ROBBING smoke-houses is becoming painfully fashionable in various localities.

REPORTS of the growing wheat crop from all quarters are encouraging.

FISHING parties are soon to become the rage in the "country districts."

SCARLET fever has assumed a malignant form in Sunbury.

THE Kittanning public schools are in a flourishing condition.

THEY have small pox in a mild form in Mercer.

THE rafting business is reported lively on the upper Allegheny.

ANNA DICKINSON delivers her lecture "Joan of Arc," in a large number of Western Pennsylvania towns.

IT IS proposed to remove Hon. John Cessna from the Presidency of the Board of [illegible] College.

REV. DR. LYON, of the Presbyterian Church, of Erie, died at Avon Springs, where he had gone to recuperate his health on the 24th.

FARMERS have begun sowing oats in many places. The weather, however, is not very favorable.

ON Thursday evening last, the Prospect Presbyterian Church, near Hickory, was totally destroyed by fire.

A CHILD in Huntingdon took sick and apparantly died not long since, but when about being prepared for burial it returned to life, living, however, only about three hours. It was two weeks old and was subject to convulsions.

THE Waynesburg *Messenger* says: Considerable garden has already been made in this vicinity, and should the season continue favorable, early vegetables may be expected.

THE rails for the Frederick and Pennsylvania Line Railroad with termini at Littlestown, Adams county, and Taneytown, Md., will be furnished by the Lochiel Iron Company, of Harrisburg.

THE *Valley Spirit* says: Mr. John C Snider, residing on Back Creek, near Cashtown, this county, shot, on last Monday, a fish crane which measured six feet one inch across the wings, and four feet seven inches high.

MR. AND MRS. BRINDLE, of Westmoreland county, who were arrested on a charge of being concerned in the mysterious disappearance of a peddler, have been discharged on a writ of *habeas corpus*, there being no evidence to sustain the charge.

THE fine residence of Mr. David Sankey, proprietor of the *Lawrence Journal*, of New Castle, was destroyed by fire on the 24th inst. A considerable quantity of the furniture was also consumed. Probable loss, five or six thousand dollars. No insurance.

ON Monday of last week, a little boy named David Horton, aged ten years, a grandson of Mr. Levi Slater, formerly of Albion, Erie Co., while with Mr. Slater in Briggs & Lane's car factory, at Irwinsburg, Warren county, backed up against a circular saw, cutting him almost in two, and causing instant death.

◆

OHIO NEWS.

◆

A BOY named Baurnent, was scalded to death in Youngstown last week.

YOUNGSTOWN is putting down Nicolson pavement.

DR. TALIFFERO, the oldest physician in Cincinnati, died last week.

THE Ursuline Convent at Toledo, is about to be remodeled and extended, at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY raises more tobacco than any other county in Ohio. The crop of 1869 was nearly six million pounds.

MRS. BOWLES, of Cambridge, is lecturing on "Meddling Women." She has a comprehensive subject.

THE Democrats of Perry county will nominate candidates by the popular vote system to-day, April 3d.

THE Olympic Club, of Newark, embracing some fifteen or twenty married couples signalized the first day of spring by a masquerade ball.

THE Akron *Times* says that "the "local" of the *Beacon* was presented with a kitten a few days since. He will now try to farther a-*mews* his readers."

GOVERNOR SCOTT, of South Carolina, is a Buckeye carpet bagger. He used to keep rattlesnakes—now he keeps the African managerie.

AN Ohioan who has three-fourth of an acre of quince orchard, from which last year he sold three hundred bushels of first class fruit, spades the ground in the spring and scatters a peck of coal ashes around each tree; also a quart of salt, and another quart when the quinces are half grown.

THE Sandusky *Union* contains this bit of wholesome advice: The young man from Whartonsburg, when he comes this way sparking again, should see that his horse is properly cared for. Post fodder until twelve o'clock at night, is not good for horse flesh.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MINERAL WATERS,
FRESH FROM THE SPRINGS.

20 barrels fresh Blue Lick Water.
25 cases Congress Water, from the High Rock Spring.
25 cases Congress Water, from the Congress and Empire Springs.
15 cases Missisquoi Spring Water, all received direct and fresh from the Springs, by JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggists, corner Market and Diamond.

PATENT MEDICIES.--A full and complete stock of Patent Medicines always on hand at the lowest rates, at

JOS. FLEMING'S,
Corner Market street and Diamond.

AMERICAN
CHAMPGANE WINE.

I am this day in receipt of 50 cases of the justly celebrated American Champagne, Wine manufactured by the St. Louis Wine Company. This wine is really a very superior article, perfectly pure, free from adulteration and in flavor much finer than the imported article. Also 50 cases of "CUPPENNONY WINE," manufactured in South Carolina. This is a remarkably fine flavored wine, and is especially recommended for invalids. Those wishing pure and good wines, at moderate prices should give these a trial.

JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist,
Corner of the Diamond and Market Street

CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Rushton & Co., New York, and will be found superior to all others; quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive cubeb taste. Also Ruhton's (E. V.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell them. no16:d&w

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment,

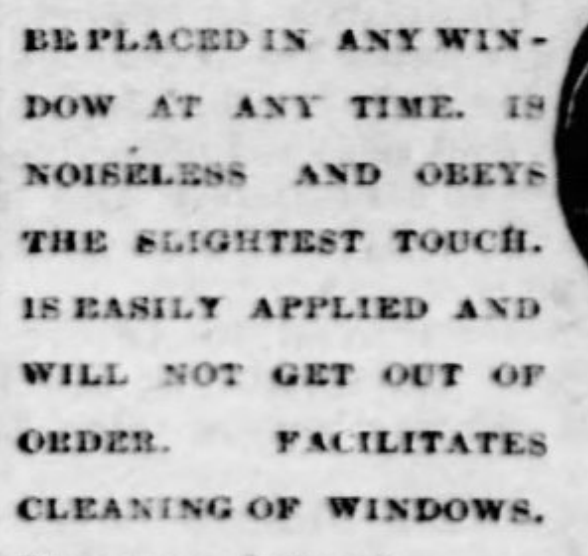
DR. WHITTIER

Is a regular graduate of medicine, as diploma at his office will show. His opportunities in hospital and private practice are unsurpassed in this or any other city. Back files of our city papers prove that he has been located here longer by years than any other so advertising. The establishment, library, laboratory and appointments are unrivalled in the East, unsurpassed anywhere. Age, with experience, can be relied upon, and the doctor can refer to many physicians of this and other cities, and many reputable residents. In past success and present position he stands without a competitor. His practice embraces all venerial diseases, and the resultent effects of inefficient or defective treatment, also that numerous class of cases resulting from early indiscretions, indulgences, excesses, etc., etc., in married or single. Patients see the doctor in person privately. Communications confidential. No mercury used. Cures guaranteed. A friendly talk will cost nothing. Office central, yet retired—No. 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays 9 to 11 a. m. Sealed pamphlet for two stamps.

MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD,

Who may marry, who not, why. Send 25 cents. Full symptoms Chronic Diseases, 100 pages, securely sealed. Ignorance kills more than war and pestilence combined. Address DR. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mar4:1yd&w.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



HALL'S
Vegetable
Sicilian
Hair Renewer.

Renews the Hair to its Original Color When Gray.

Renews the Nutritive Matter which Nourishes the Hair.

Renews the Growth of the Hair When Bald.

Renews the brash, wiry hair to silken softness. Beautiful Hair Dressing. One Bottle shows its effects. R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors. For sale by all druggists.

B. L. Fahnestock & Co.
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
mar27:eod:eow:w6mos Pittsburgh, Pa.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.
an14:3mw

THE ANDERSON SASH BALANCE

Supercedes Weights and Boxes.

IS A PERFECTLY EVEN BALANCE AT ALL POINTS, IS NEAT, SIMPLE, DURABLE AND CHEAP. CAN BE PLACED IN ANY WINDOW AT ANY TIME. IS NOISELESS AND OBEYS THE SLIGHTEST TOUCH. IS EASILY APPLIED AND WILL NOT GET OUT OF ORDER. FACILITATES CLEANING OF WINDOWS. Recommends itself.

Anderson Balance Man'fg. Co.
Twenty-Ninth and Railroad Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Can be seen at No. 70 Smithfield street.

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AND NURSERIES.
VINES, PLANTS, TREES, SHRUBS
Evergreens, Flowers, Etc.

Buy your plants and trees where you can get them true to name and of the best quality.

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ja19:3md&3mw-eow

THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK
Has Removed to Their
NEW BANK BUILDING,
No. 124 Fourth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH.
PITTSBURGH, March 30, 1871.
mar25:1md&w

$5 TO $10 PER DAY. MEN, WOMEN, BOYS and GIRLS who engage in our new business make from $5 to $10 per day in their own localities. Full particulars and instructions sent free by mail. Those in need of permanent, profitable work, should address at once. GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.
jan14:3mw

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 3.

SENATE.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. RICE introduced a bill to incorpo-ate the Red River Raft Company. Re-rred to the Committee on Commerce. lso a bill to fix the time for holding the rms of the United States District Courts Arkansas.

Mr. POOL introduced a bill to create e Western Judicial District of North arolina.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to prohibit the retention of soldiers' discharges claim agents and attorneys.

Land Grabbers.

Ir. STEWART offered a resolution direc-ng the Secretary of the Interior to inform e Senate under what laws individuals d corporations are allowed to hold large dies of public lands and closing them to settlement.

He briefly reviewed the land policy of e Government, and stated that with the ception of a mere fraction, about the en-e public domains which had been given ay had gone for the aggrandisement of althy private individuals and corpora-ns.

The resolution of instruction of Mr. erman was taken up, on which Mr. air was entitled to the floor.

Senator Blair on the Ku Klux.

Mr. BLAIR argued that the measure it s now proposed to pass, was an assumption of the power of Congress to punish violation of a State law. This dan-ous power which is now to assumed by Congress, may and btless will be exercised at some future by some other party upon the wealthy mmunities in the north. The design of this legislation was to carry out designs of

at Remorseless Set of Scoundrels, Carpet-Baggers

their aiders and abettors, and to con-e General Grant perpetually in power. system of government under which South is ruled is a disgrace to our age. s carpet-bag system is perfectly amous by which strangers adventurers, men of no character, are ng over the people whose ancestors de the States what they are. It is to interest of the people of these States epress these disorders, because they property and pay taxes, but it is to interest of those carpet-baggers to nufacture and magnify these disorders ause it is that on which they fatten. prospects of the Radical party became larming that something must be done-people were clamoring for revenue rm, for a reduction of taxes by which lions were wrung from them for the efit of plunderers. They were search-very closely into the corruptions and ality of the Radical party. The rank file were falling away from it, and ething desperate must be resorted to ve it.

The Radical Gong was Sounded

utrage and murder, crime and disor-excelling in falsehood and malice e which had preceeded them. The es of outrages in North Carolina, h had been detailed before the com-ee, with no opportunity for refutation, the utterances of men who would not elieved by any one. Out of the mouth overnor Holden himself were these [illegible] osed. In his message to the slature, Governor Holden said ex-ly that no disorders existed in North lina.

luding to the reconstruction acts BLAIR said that whenever the Su-e Court had any opportunity to pass any question connected with them, d invariably pronounced them uncon-tional, and Congress knowing they unconstitutional passed an act to pre-the Supreme Court from passing di-y upon its reconstruction measures. aid the Democratic party while it be-d these acts to be unconstitutional did s has been charged, intend to over-v them by force. The only measures hich the Democratic party would re-were constitutional measures.

. SCOTT here interposed and quoted the Broadhead letter of Mr. Blair, the President elect should disperse arpet-bag governments by force.

. BLAIR said he was not the demo-party and the democratic party was Ir. Blair, and he repeated, that the ocratic party had never threatened to iolent means to overthrow the un-itutional acts of Congress. He r) had believed and did believe that the President having taken an oath to ort that constitution, should stand to oath whether against Congress or st individuals; for he believed that ress violating the constitution was no than a mob. He had said that the should be made to undo the work of pation and he said so now, but no would be necessary for if the army withdrawn the infamous carpet-bag nments would fall off themselves.

. BLAIR then referred to the al-alleged to have been issued during residential canvass of 1868,

To the Negroes of North Carolina

ing them to burn the barns of the who discharged them on account of es, and which on authority of Dr. loe, he said had been written by Uni-tates Senator Poole and Judge Reed. POOL interrupted to say that the ss bore no such construction and no le man could put such construction it.

. BLAIR, resuming, said it was so re-d at the time, and the testimony of a before the Committee showed that egroes had confessed that they were ated to barn-burning by Governor n, and the men pardoned when con-d. It had been indisputably proved the reign of loyal leagues in the was for the purpose of compelling negroes to vote the Radical ticket. ignorant superstitious negroes, as enator from Ohio, (Mr. Sherman) them, were initiated into the Union es with blue lights and red lights, even other kinds of lights all apurtenances calculated to der their simple minds and then

orn to Support the Radical Party.

BLAIR then reviewed at length the tion of affairs in North and South na, alleging that corruption, fraud llainy reigned supreme; that people plundered of their substance by an of carpet-baggers; that the debt of ate had been enormously increased. The Senator from Indiana (Mr. Mor-had the other day favored the Senate extracts from the Democratic papers ntucky. He (Blair) proposed now e some extracts from the Radical of South Carolina.

BLAIR then quoted from various blican papers of South Carolina, se-commenting upon the venality of gislature. He also quoted from the ks of Governor Scott, that one of the st curses afflicting South Carolina, he horde of unscrupulous adventurers he North, coming down there for

The Purpose of Plunder.

He further read an account of the personnel of the South Carolina Legislature. Of that whole body but thirteen were white and the remainder all blacks. But nineteen could read and write grammatically.

Mr. SHERMAN admitted that the Legislature of North Carolina had behaved shamefully, but he would ask the senator what remedy did he propose for it? Did he favor universal amnesty? because if he did he (Sherman) would probably agree. Did he propose to take suffrage from the negroes? because if he did that would be a subject for debate; but if the senator proposed no remedy, he had certainly no right to bring these matters in here.

Mr. BLAIR said he had a right to do it.

He Had a Right to Arraign This Body

for striking down the very vital principle of free government; for destroying local self-government.

Mr. SAWYER corroborated the statement of Mr. Sherman that every one voted in South Carolina and said there were not over two thousand five hundred in the State debarred from holding office by the fourteenth amendment.

Mr. BLAIR thought the Senator very much mistaken. He believed there were a great many more.

Mr. SAWYER said the position of the Democratic party in South Carolina was such that no considerable number would accept the profer of offices. They were influenced by the attitude of the Democratic party in the North, and the Broadhead letter of the Senator, to refuse office for sentiment.

Mr. BLAIR—For a principle.

Mr. SAWYER—A sentiment.

Mr. BLAIR—A principle. It was a principle and he was glad that the Democratic party adhered to principle in spite of the loaves and fishes. He was glad that

The Democratic Party had Refused

a share of the plunder with carpet-baggers.

Mr. BLAIR then continued to review the condition of other Southern State debts, which he said had been enormously increased under Radical rule. He said he knew Governor Warmouth, of Louisiana, well; that he went from Missouri

Ragged and Naked

without money to pay for his breakfast. Now he lived in a palace and was rolling in wealth and he (Blair), was informed that he never signed a bill without a price.

In regard to the case of Yerger, which had been brought into this discussion by the Senator from Ohio, (Mr. Sherman) he (Blair) desired to allude to the aspect of that case as yet untouched. He then reviewed the statement of one of the counsel to prove that the case had been kept out of the Supreme Court for fear the reconstruction acts, under the authority of which Yerger was committed, would be declared unconstitutional. The Radicals had thus confessed that

These Acts were Unconstitutional

and yet without them they would be in the minority in both Houses of Congress to-day, and a minority of a minority. The men who came in by virtue of these reconstruction acts had in caucus given votes which deposed the man who built up the Radical party, the Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Sumner.

Without concluding, Mr. BLAIR gave way and the Senate at 4:40 o'clock went into Executive session, and then adjourned.

HOUSE.

At eleven o'clock this morning Mr. ROOSEVELT, of New York, made a speech in opposition to

The Ku-Klux Bill.

At five minutes to twelve o'clock, noon, this being a continuation of the recess from Saturday, the House adjourned until twelve o'clock, noon, to-day.

The SPEAKER called the House to order at noon.

After prayer by the chaplain and the reading of the journal of Saturday, the House resumed the consideration of the bill to enforce the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes.

How Long Debates Shall Last.

Mr. DAWES said that the debate had been progressing for nearly one week. His object in rising was to ask the gentleman, having charge of the bill, whether he could not indicate the time when this discussion should close, so that the House could proceed to the details of the bill. After a long conversation the result was an agreement that the general debate shall continue to-day and to-morrow, and that the House will meet to-morrow at 11 o'clock, and that on Wednesday morning the House will consider the bill under the ten minutes' rule, and that the amendments shall be decided as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. SHANKS, of Indiana, said that the people had determined by the result of the late war what their rights were, and had decided that

The National Government was Superior to State Governments.

The design of the opponents of this bill taas to get control of the Southern States wr political purposes, and hence the atfocks on the President and his friends.

Mr. BUCKLEY, of Alabaga, said there were hundreds of thousands of peaceable citizens in Alabama who would welcome any measure, that would tend to bring peace and order out of lawlessness and relieve them from the terrible apprehensions of injury to their persons and property.

Mr. KINZELLA, of New York opposed the bill. He thought the people of the South should be left to manage their own affairs and bring their States to a condition of peace and prosperity.

Mr. VAN TRUMP, of Ohio, argued against the bill especially that portion proposing to suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus at the pleasure of the President.

Mr. ELLIS ROBERTS, of New York, said the constitutional power exists in the nation to protect its citizens, or if as Jefferson Davis has just proclaimed at Selma that state sovereignty is to triumph, the Empire State demands protection for its citizens maltreated in Alabama and Virginia, and claims the aid of the national government for that purpose. Let the Southern people, for their own sake and the honor of the union, help to trample out lawlessness, and the Republican party will consecrate all

The Moral Influence

and all the power of the Government to protect the weak and perpetuate the equal rights of every citizen by securing liberty under the law.

Mr. BIGGS, of Delaware—This bill if passed into law, would become as hateful as the alien and sedition law, and would cover its author and supporters with odium, and as to official position they would be consigned to the tomb of the Capulets.

In quoting from the Ku Klux portion of Senator Sumner's late speech on San Domingo, Mr. Biggs, by mistake, called him

The Late Senator.

Some gentleman asked what he meant by the late Senator.

Mr. BIGGS replied he had made a mistake, but perhaps the Republicans considered Mr. Sumner dead and intended to bury him politically.

Mr. DAWES informed the gentleman that the Senator still lives.

Mr. HOAR wished to say without particular question, did he purpose to be rid of the undertaker? [Laughter.]

Mr. BIGGS resuming, said Mr. Sumner called the President the head of the Ku Klux.

Mr. DAWES wished to know whether that was the reason why Mr. Biggs would not help to put down the Ku Klux.

Mr. BIGGS replied no. The Democratic party were not only anxious to put down the Ku Klux, but any other fanaticism. They were they party of law and order and he was as much opposed to the Ku Klux as any member of the Radical party.

Mr. BRIGHT of Tennessee, then made a speech against the bill.

The House at half-past five took a recess until half-past seven.

Evening Session.

Messrs. DUKE of Virginia, and WINCHESTER of Kentucky, made speeches against the bill.

Mr. McKEE of Mississippi, addressed the House in defence of the Southern Republicans and in support of the bill.

Mr. BEATTY of Ohio, spoke in favor, and Messrs. McHENRY of Kentucky, and VAUGHAN of Tennessee, against the bill.

The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 1.

SENATE.

This body was not in session, having adjourned from Friday over until Monday.

HOUSE.

The Ku Klux Bill.

The Bill to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution being under consideration, Mr. WADDELL, of North Carolina, said while he admitted that crimes were committed in North Carolina, and that the perpetrators escaped detection, he most emphatically denied that the property and lives of loyal men, which often meant loyal thieves, are unsafe. The great mass of the people of North Carolina are as loyal, peaceable, and law abiding as those of any other State, not excepting even

The Land that is Blessed.

with the nativity of the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Butler). After showing the manner in which the people had been treated under Republican rule, he said that whatever else might be said of the soldiers who stood part in the war, that no one could call them cowardly and skulking assassins without rendering himself ridiculous. Not one of those gallant soldiers could disgrace himself and cover with infamy his comrades. They were true to their honor and plighted faith. He served notice on the Republicans that when they accomplished their purposes and destroyed the institutions of the country by a violation of the Constitution, simply to carry the elections and keep the present party in power, they could not pile on the heads of their opponents this vast lot of evil.

Mr. SHOBER, of North Carolina, said the feeling between the whites and blacks was daily becoming better. There was no demand for interference in this matter; but leave the influences now at work to their free exercise, and their potent charms will pacify and quiet all classes of Southern people. Do not by legislation incite the people but address to them words of peace and charity.

Give them Amnesty

and you will do more to put away trouble than by any other measure.

Mr. HAWLEY, of Illinois, said one of the gentlemen who spoke to-day eulogized the rebel soldier and urged that it was not safe to legislate in the present condition of affairs, and the gentleman endeavored to convince the House that the state things which many Republicans believed existed in the South had in fact no existence and called upon them to grant general amnesty. He, (Hawley,) while listening to these remarks was disposed to ask to have no government and Constitution at all.

The General Government was Supreme.

over and above all, and the Constitution conferred all authority upon Congress to execute the laws and enforce the guarantees contained in that instrument withou any power standing in the way of their enforcement.

Mr. LEWIS, of Kentucky, did not wish to deny that disorder existed in some parts of the South, but he wanted the offenders to be punished according to the forms and provisions of law. The evils existing were attributable to corrupt and unwise legislation by unprincipled white men and ignorant negroes, respectable Southerners being precluded from the management of affairs. Never had a conquered people

More Nobly Yielded

to the fate of war than had the South, and more promptly submitted to legal authority.

Mr. NIBLACK, of Indiana, sent up to be read an affidavit received from Iowa, signed by Olage. It showed a remarkable outrage, whether by the Ku Klux, Mr. Niblack could not say, but it was something of that character. The affidavit recites that he was born in New York, in 1839, that he was

The Victim of Demons.

Who had complete control of him, making him do things against his will. These demons live on human flesh. They are twenty-five feet high, are black and have tails behind, their appearance is naked and shameful. Their words are unclean, and they are liars. They are larger now than they were eight years ago, and are continually growing in size. They are

No War Vessels Arming.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The published statement that orders were issued from the Navy Department to fit for sea service a number of vessels, is without foundation.

Nomination Sent to the Senate:

Wm. J. Smith, Surveyor of Customs, Memphis.

WASHINGTON, April 1.

A Colored Page.

To-day on the recommendation of Messrs. Porter, Platte & Stowell, of Vriginia, the white page from that State, was superseded by the appointment of a colored youth from Virginia. This is the first time a colored youth has been appointed page in the House.

Public Debt Statement.

Debt bearing coin interest	$1,914,344,250 00
Accrued Interest	50,469,026 00
Debt bearing Currency Interest	53,493,000 00
Interest	377,900 00
Matured Debt not paid	3,162,502 00
Interest	514,942 00
Debt Bearing no Interest	421,700,525 00
Unclaimed Pacific Railroad Interest	136,952 00
Total Debt	$2,392,700,277 00
Total Interest	41,376,365 00
Total Principal and Interest	$2,434,076,643 00
Coin in Treasury	105,697,800 00
Currency in Treasury	18,686,246 00
Debt less amount in Treasury	$2,309,697,596 00
RECAPITULATION.	
Decrease during March	$ 11,011,250 00
Decrease since March 1st, 1869	204,754,413 00

Bonds Issued to Pacific Railroad Companies.

Principal outstanding	$64,618,832
Interest accrued and not yet paid	8,969,282
Interest paid by the United States	10,753,910
Interest repaid by Transportation of Mails	2,599,405
Balance Interest paid by the U. S	154,505

The Funding Loan.

The subscriptions to the new Loan today were $1,415,650. The total to date are $50,015,650.

Agricultural Scrip.

A dispatch from this city a few days since in repard to the alleged stock jobbing conspiracy for withholding certain agricultural land scrip, by which Alabama five per cent bonds were to be depreciated in Wall street, and then brought up by interested parties, and in which the names of ex-Governor Smith, of Ohio, and Senator Warner were mentioned, was telegraphed to a New York paper. Any one acquainted with either of these gentlemen knows that they are incapable of doing anything dishonorable, and will readily interpret the report as a political attack. There is probably no foundation whatever for the charge of the attempted gigantic fraud.

Quarrel Between Ben Butler and Speaker Blaine.

General Butler has published a pamphlet entitled "Controversy between Speaker Blaine and General Butler, growing out of his endeavor to get legislation for the protection of the liberty, property and lives of loyal men throughout the South." It contains an explanatory note to Gen. Butler's letter to the Republicans of the House of Representatives, and a report of the debate in the House when Speaker Blaine and General Butler met in memorable conflict, on the 16th of March.

Ben Wade for the Ohio Governorship.

The *Times* Washington special says Mr. Wade expresses considerable surprise at the mention of his name as a probable and possible candidate for Governor in the next Ohio election, and authorizes the statement that he does not desire that political honor.

The *Tribune's* special says: However, from his conversation it appears probable that he would not refuse the nomination if tendered him with such unanimity that would imply that his party believed he would be the most available candidate.

HAVANA.

Cruelties Perpetrated by Cuban Volunteers--Old Men, Women and Children Murdered--Landing of Fillibusters.

HAVANA, via. Key West, April 1.—The rumor prevails here, and is generally credited, that the volunteers in the neighborhood of San Juan de los Remedios roasted a man alive, first running a stake through his body. The volunteers were caught by the Spanish officers while engaged in this act of cruelty. This outrage has greatly incensed the people, and many murders on both sides have resulted. An American stopping at a hotel one day, the beginning of the week, heard of two volunteers being murdered in their beds in a single night. Four hundred persons, mostly negroes, who recently surrendered at Puerto Principe, have returned from the woods impelled by hunger. They thought it preferable to die by Spanish bullets than for want or smallpox, which is raging so fearfully. A few were seized while attempting to escape.

A Spanish gunboat left on Tuesday for Nassau with two persons on board who are intended for spies upon the expeditions expected there—one from the United States and one from Columbia. A Spaniard who was with the last convoy, which conducted from Manitabau to Los Tunis a whole family, composed of old men, women and children, who lived on a farm called Ocajal, six miles from San Gerimmo, informs us that they were assassinated by Spanish troops. The expidition was safely landed on the southern coast, near Trinidad. A whole company of Cubans was seen by our informant, well uniformed and armed.

SAD DISASTER.

Boiler Explosion--Six Persons Killed and Nine Wounded.

CINCINNATI, April 1.—The boiler on Coreah McCall & Co.'s distillery on the Ohio River at McCall's landing, in Brown county, exploded yesterday, greatly damaging the building and killing six persons and wounding nine others, two of whom have since died. The killed are, John McCoy Jr., member of the firm, Hamilton O; D. R. Severs, R. A. Arthur, James Little, G. C. Pownals, J. D. Thompson, H. J. Kimball. The wounded yet living are, J. J. Hendrickson, severely scalded; C. Rogers, badly hurt in the abdomen; J. K. Pallard, hip fractured; J. Ellis, slightly scalded. L. Watson, left thigh broken; J. Huffy, severely hurt; W. Knox, seriously.

The loss on building is about $15,000. cause not ascertained. Among the rumors is one that a number of hands had been in a drunken state for two days. The distillery had been running day and night Sunday excepted.

THE KU KLUX.

Message of Gov. Alcorn of Mississippi --Radical Gerrymandering of the South Begining to Show Its Hand.

MEMPHIS, April 1.—The *Avalanche's* Jackson special says: Governor Alcorn in his message to the legislature to-day, says; "Rewards for the detection of men engaged in outrages perpetrated by what is called Ku Klux in any county, shall when paid by the Executive, be made a special tax upon that county with the right of the change of venue on the part of the State. He asks authority to organize and call into service a cavalry regiment of picked men for operating when masked assassins shall be seen, the cost of subsistence of said regiment to be levied as a special tax on the county to which they have been called. By the appearance of masked assassins with this power the tax-payers who shall dare to tolerate by their sympathies the performances of the ku klux, will soon find out that such toleration shall have cost them heavily in penal taxes. While leaving nothing undone to repress violence it is our solemn duty to see that we leave nothing undone to remove all possible grounds for its prevention."

The application for a new trial in the case Preston and Graves, convicted of ku kluxing young Schofield, near Cuba in this county, was over-ruled by Judge Flippin to-day, and they were sentenced to be hung on the twenty-sixth of May.

SHORT TELEGRAMS.

ST. JOHNS, N. B. April 3.—The Calvin Presbyterian Church, one of the finest in the city, was burned this morning by an incendiary. The loss is $150,000.

OTTOWA, Ont. April 3.—Hon. Mr. Tupper, during the debate on the subject of the annexation of British Columbia, on Saturday argued that the superiority of the Canadian route for a Pacific Railroad was indisputable and that alternate blocks of land which would be the property of the Government, would realize enough to discharge its pecuniary obligations. He expressed the belief that the Northern Pacific Company would never go on with their work beyond Pembina.

STATE ELECTIONS.

Special to Pittsburgh Post.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Connecticut is close. Jewell gains five hundred in New Haven, and two hundred in Hartford.

Gains in smaller towns are about even. The Republicans have *probably* carried tha first district.—*N. Y. World.*

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 3.—In New Haven, Jewell, Republican, for Governor gains 391 on the vote last year. Twenty-one towns in New Haven county show a gain of 831 for Jewell over last yearr

Jewell is probably elected.

Kendrick, Democrat for Congress from the Second district, is probably elected by a small majority.

HARTFORD, April 3.—Strong, Republican, is elected to Congress in the First District.

Twenty-one towns in Hartford county give Jewett, Republican, 867 majority. The county gave a Democratic majority lart year.

LATER.—One hundred and seven towns give a net gain for Jewell of 985 over last year.

Strong, Rep,, is elected to Congress in the First and Starkweather, Rep., in the Third district.

Hendrick, Dem., is probably elected to Congress in the Second, and Barnum, Dem., in the Fourth district.

The State is very close.

NORWICH, April 3.—As far as heard from this district gives Jewell about the same majority as last year.

Starkweather for Congress has 1,500 majority.

NEW HAVEN, April 3.—Returns to the *Palladium* show Jewill's election by about 500 majority, and Kellogg's election to Congress by 9 majority.

STILL LATER.—HARTFORD, April 3.—Hartford gives Jewell, 3,229; English, 3,546. Hartford county, all but Hartford gives Jewell, 9,639; Dnglish, 9,671. New Haven county complete, gives Jewell, 10,373; English, 11,786. *Jewells majority with twenty-two towns to hear from is 139.*

LATEST—With twelve towns estimated at last year's vote, Jewell's majority will be 80.

OHIO.

Municipal Elections—Democratic Gains in Several Towns—Cincinnati and Cleveland Radical.

CANTON, April 3.—This city elected a clear Democratic ticket on an average majority of fifty-two. There was considerable interest in the election by both parties, about the usual number of votes being polled.

MASSILON, April 3.—The election here to-day resulted in the election of one Democratic trustee and one constable. The balance of the ticket is Republican by the usual majority.

BUCYRUS, April 3.—Bucyrus Corporation elects two Councilmen on the Temperance ticket and one on the Reform. In Bucyrus township half the Democratic and half the Reform ticket was elected.

WOOSTER, April 3.—The election in this city to-day resulted in a Republican triumph. The Republicans elected the Mayor, Marshal, City Commissioners and three out of four of the Councilmen.

YOUNGSTOWN, April 3.—The election passed off very quietly in this city to-day. In the townships the entire Democratic ticket was elected by a close vote. A bill recently passed by the Legislature, retaining five of the old Council, or one from each ward, another year, which left five to elect. The Democrats elected four out of the five. The vote was light and close, the Republicans not showing half their strength, while the opposite party worked secretly and with great effect.

CRESTLINE, April 3.—In consequence of a heavy rain all day a very light vote was polled at our election. There was no political excitement, and but little interest was manifested. The vote was divided between a regular Democratic ticket and a pdople's ticket, parts of each being elected.

LIMA, O., April 3.—The entire Democratic township and corporation tickets were elected here. The corporation ticket by the average majority of 110. This is a small Democratic gain.

CINCINNATI, April 3.—City election returns are so meager yet that it is impossible to more than conjecture on the majority for Davis, Republican, for mayor, who is certainly elected over Harris Democrat, by a decided majority.

LATER.—The majority of Davis, Republican, for mayor, will fall little under two thousand.

CLEVELAND, April 3.—The Republicans have carried Cleveland by a heavy majority. Pelton, Republican candidate for Mayor, is elected by about 1,500 majority. Democratic loss from 1869 over four thousand. The vote not all counted. The Republicans gain two candidates and perhaps five.

MANSFIELD, April 3.—There was great interest manifested in the city election today and the vote was the largest ever cast. The Republicans elected the street commissioner, city solicitor, township treasurer, township clerk and one councilman. The Democrats elected the mayor and the rest of the officers by majorities ranging from 83 to 185. The Democrats have the council by two majority. There is a Democratic gain over the last fall election.

CLYDE—Democratic majority 106.

ELMORE—Democratic majority 60.

COLUMBUS—The regular Democratic nominees, Bull, for Mayor, and Hayden, for Director of the Board of Public Works, were elected by three hundred majority. McCabe, Marshall and Graham, Civil Engineer of the Peoples ticket were elected. The other city offices are divided between the Republicans and Democrats.

KANSAS.

City Election Returns.

TOPEKA, Ks., April 3.—At the city election to-day, A. H. Welch, the license candidate, was elected Mayor by about five hundred majority, and four out of the five Councilmen elected are license men.

FORT SCOTT, Kansas, April 3.—The citizens ticket with F. R. Boyle for mayor, was elected here to-day by about three hundred majority. Most of the officers eleted are Republicans.

ATCHISON, April 3.—The election here to-day resulted in a complete Republican victory, every candidate on the general ticket receiving a handsome majority. The Republicans all elected their Councilmen and all the school directors except one.

MICHIGAN.

State Election—Meagre Returns—Practical Female Suffrage.

DETROIT, April 3.—Very little interest was taken in the election to-day. The Republican candidates on the State ticket are elected, but the returns are too meagre to give any figures. The Democrats have about one hundred and fifty majority in this city. Mrs. N. B. Gardner voted in the Ninth ward, Detroit, and Mary Wilson voted in Battle Creek.

INDIANA.

Radical Ticket Successful in Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, April 3.—Hon. Mr. Baker was re-eleated Mayor by about eight hundred majority, together with the whole city ticket and eight out of the eleven councilmen.

MEXICO.

Confusion in our Sister Republic—President Juarez Wire-Pulling for Re-election after the Dictorial Fashion of our own Ulysses--The Army as a Political Agent--Ministerial Changes.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 24, Via Havana, April 1.--The Mexican Congress is at a dead lock. The opposition have a majority of twelve, but are unable to accomplish their aim, because the Juarez deputies leave the hall and prevent the necessary quorum. The forcible attendance prohibited by the Constitution.

The schemes of the fusionists have been partly defeated and the chances of Juarez are consequently strengthened. Gen. Negrete repudiates the fusionists. Several Diaz clubs will also probably join Juarez. The attempt of the fusionists to send the army from the Capitol resulted in the army adhering to Juarez unanimously. The Jalisco quarrel is unimportant. The Corona government generally wavers the legislature. Ex-Gov. Cuerrov ran away to the Capitol after an armed encounter between both factions. Cuerrov has petitioned Congress to pass a law withdrawing the federal troops.

The President's birth-day was celebrated on the 21st—the Emperor William's on the 22nd. Many German and American flags were displayed.

Congress has passed to a first reading the bill granting freedom of ballot, by 34 of a majority. Mariscal has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs and Vetoxeo Minister of the Interior. Savedra has been transferred to the Ministry of Justice. Romero will probably go to Washington and Payno will probably assume the Ministry of Finance.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

Marshal MacMahon Generalissimo—Communist Proclamation—Peace Conference.

LONDON, April 3.—A dispatch from Versailles of yesterday says; Marshal MacMahon has been appointed commander-in-chief of the French army.

A dispatch from Paris this forenoon says that the Commune has issued a proclamation couched in the following language; "Attacked by the Versailles government we have a mission to protect the city and count upon the aid of the citizens."

There was a continual movement of the Communal forces during the night, and distant cannonading was audible this morning.

The *rappel* is being beaten everywhere throughout the city.

A dispatch from Brussells of the third says that the twenty-eighth sitting of the peace conference was held to-day.

Communal Decrees—Heads of Government Impeached—Religious Orders Suppressed.

LONDON, April 3, 1 P. M.—The Paris Commune have issued a decree arraigning Thiers, Favre, Picard, Dufour, Simon and Pothnan, before the tribunal of the people, and ordering their properties to be seized. Another decree pronounces the separation of the Church and State; suppresses religious bodies, and abolishes national property.

ENGLAND.

The Cambridge-Oxford Championship Race—Cambridge the Victor.

LONDON, April 1.—The great boat race for the championship of the Universities came off this forenoon on the Thames. The course was the usual one, from Putney to Mortlake. The choice of position was won by the Oxfords, who took the Middlesex side. Both crews got a splendid start, but the Cambridge took a slight lead on the instant, and maintained it throughout the race. The tide was slack and the water lumpy. The race was well contested from the start to finish, but it was never in doubt, as it was clearly apparent that the Cambridge men were the better crew. The Cambridge took her opponent's water at Barnes bridge, and shot under the arch several lengths ahead. After passing the bridge the Oxfords spurted and slightly decreased the lead of the Cambridge, which quickly after passed the stake-boat. The time of the winning boat was twenty-three minutes nine seconds. The usual crowds lined the river banks and filled the bridges. Probably half a million people witnessed the race. The wildest excitement prevailed among the spectators, who were all enthusiastic supporters of one or the other of the contestants. The city of London was completely emptied of people and vehicles. Bettting just before the start was two to one on the Cambridge.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

Reply of Emperor William to the Address of Parliament.

BERLIN, April 3.—The Emperor William, in reply to the congratulatory address voted by the Reichstag, thanks that body for its loyalty and devotion, praises the heroism of the German soldiers and points to the visible guidance of God in the events of the recent war. He says the condition of France is owing to the revolution of eighty years and expresses the belief that the German nationality in Alsace and Lorraine had been merely defected and destroyed during the compulsory union of these provinces with France. The Emperor concluded as follows: "Being an old man, I merely lay the foundation now for an Empire which my successor must complete."

CHINA.

General Tranquility.

LONDON, April 3.—The Foreign Office to-day received dispatches from the British Legation at Pekin, to the 16th of March, reporting all quiet in China.

SWEDEN.

More Royal Sickness.

STOCKHOLM, March 31.—The Queen Dowager of Sweden is ill.

ITALY.

The Paris and Florence Missions.

LONDON, April 1.—A dispatch from Florence, March 31st says: Viscount Harcourt has been appointed French Embassador to Rome. Count Praslin Choiseul comes to Florence in similar capacity.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. T. BRADY & CO., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood streets:

Gold	110½
United States 6s, 1881	116⅝
United States 5-20s, 1862	112⅝
United States 5-20s, 1864	112½
United States 5-20s, 1865	112⅝
United States 10-40s	108⅝
5-20s, January and July, 1865	111⅜
5-20s, January and July, 1867	112⅝
5-20s, January and July, 1868	111⅝
Union Pacific Road	83¾
Central Pacific Railroad	95⅜
Cy. Pacifics	115¼

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY POST, WEDNESDAY, April 5, 1871.

REMARKS.—With the exception of a slight decline in certain brands of sugars, we have no change to note in prices. As before stated, the volume of trade continues to increase daily, caused in a great measure by the fact that our wholesale dealers, in every branch of trade, are prepared to sell goods as cheap as they can be procured in the east, hence western dealers do not care to spend their time and incur the expense of a trip to New York or Philadelphia, when they can be as well suited in Pittsburgh. In this they are sensible, and are but following the counsels so repeatedly given in the columns of THE POST. Pittsburgh, by her geographical position, should be the natural feeder of this region of country; and let our manufacturers and dealers generally continue in the path they are now traveling, and a full share of the trade of the west will be secured.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last issue. They will be found useful for reference:

Flour, bbls	185
Corn, sks	309
Barley, sks	65
Oats, sks	169
Bran tons	158
Apples, bbls	137
Wheat, sks	161
Rye, sks	166
Butter, pkgs	34

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market was steady but not very active; buyers were shy and disposed to take hold sparingly; sales were made in a small way at the following: Shoulders plain 9@9¼c; sugar cured 10½c; sides ribbed 11½c; clear do 12½c; sugar cured hams 15½@15½c; breakfast bacon 15¼@15½c; dried beef 18@19c; lard, city rendered in tierces 12½c; in buckets and kegs 13½c; country lard 11@12c; mess pork delivered at $21 00 per barrel.

POTATOES—The receipts continue large; prices were weak with a declining tendency; we note sales of peach blows at $1 20@1 25 per bushel.

SEEDS—The market was far from being active; we give the nominal rates with small sales as follows: Clover $6 75@7 00; Timothy $7 00; Flax seed sold at $2 18@2 20 per bushel.

HAY—In fair demand; we note sales of baled on the wharf at $12@14@16 00; wagon lots at $15@18 00 as per quality.

ASHES—The market continues to move along steadily, presenting nothing of importance; we are noted sales of soda ash, refined at 3½@4c; common 3¼c; pearls 9@9½c; pots 7@7½c per pound.

APPLES—The falling off in the receipts has strengthened the confidence of holders, who are asking an advance; we can report sales of choice lots at $5@6 per barrel; mixed lots sold at various prices, as per quality and condition.

APPLE BUTTER—The supply keeps pace with the demand; further sales were reported at 75@80c per gallon including packages.

BEANS—Dull but no lower; holders consider them low enough; prices range from $1 50@2.

BUTTER—Firmness was the ruling feature of the market; all good parcels offered found ready purchasers at 32@34@35c per pound; fair to medium lots sold at various prices, as per quality.

BROOM CORN—In good supply, with sales at 5@6c per pound.

BEESWAX—The supply was fully up with the demand; we note sales of yellow at 28@30c per pound.

CARBON OIL—Market dull and prices are very weak; sales standard brands to the trade at 21½c, in a small way at the usual advance.

CHEESE—Prices firm with a very light stock to operate with; sales New York Goshen at 18½@19c; Ohio Goshen at 17½@18c; Ohio Factory at 17@17½c; Western Reserve at 16½@16¾c.

CORN MEAL—Market steady but not active; sales were made in a regular way at 85@90c per bushel.

CANDLES—Sales regular; Star 19c; mould, 12c.

CRANBERRIES—Sales reported at $12 00, 16 00@18 00 per bbl.

EGGS—The market was firm; there was plenty of buyers for fresh lots; prices range from 15@16c. The receipts were not large.

FLOUR—The market has undergone no quotable change. The leading houses report a fair business doing at current prices. The same remarks will apply to the mills. The store rates for standard brands of western flours were as follows: Spring Wheat $6 75@7 00; Red Wheat $6 75@7 00; White Wheat $7 25@7 50 per bbl. The mill prices being unchanged, we omit them.

GRAIN—The market was steady, with a good demand for most descriptions. So far as relates to prices we have no changes to note. Sales were reported as follows: Red winter $1 38@1 40@1 42, white $1 48@1 50@1 52. The demand was entirely local. The mills are disposed to purchase sparingly. Oats are steady without any alteration in figures. Sales on wharf and from depot 54@55c, from store 58@60c, in a small way. Rye steady with light stocks in the market. We note sales at $1 05@1 06 per bushel. Corn—Light receipts have strengthened the market. We note sales at 70@72c. Barley—The market was dull with a very light demand; spring 80@85c, fall 90@95c.

HAY—The supply keeps pace with the demand. We quote wagon sales at $14@16@18 50; baled on wharf $14@16.

HEMP—Sales of Kentucky at $175 00 per ton.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market came to a stand still, buyers refusing to pay the rates demanded; while on the other hand holders were not disposed to make sufficient concessions to the views of dealers. The result was there was nothing done.

CRUDE.

The nominal rates were: Spot, 10⅛@10¼; seller's option April, 10⅛@10⅜; seller's option till July, 10⅝; seller's option, all year, 10@10¼; buyer's option till July, 11; buyer's option all year, 12¼.

SALES:

1,000 bbls seller's option till April	10⅜
2,000 bbls seller's option till April	10¼

REFINED.

Dullness was the ruling feature of the market, and dealers were not disposed to come to terms. We continue to quote nominally as follows: Spot, 23; April, 23½; May, 24@24½; June 24½; July, 25¼; buyer's option till July, 25.

DISPATCHES.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—The market is quiet. Crude, 12½; Spot or April, 23½; May, 24@24½; June, 24½@24¾; July, 25@25¼.

TITUSVILLE, April 5.—Market quiet and prices nominal at $3 90@3 95.

PETROLEUM CENTER, April 5.—Market quiet but firmer; offering at $3 90@3 95; holding at $4 00@4 05.

ROUSEVILLE, April 5.—Market quiet, with little more inquiry, at $4 00@4 00.

OIL CITY, April 5.—Market quiet; 47 gravity is held at $3 90 on lower road and $4 05@4 10 at Oil City.

PARKERS LANDING, April 5.—Market quiet; lower line $4 00; upper line $3 95@4 00; with ver little offering.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—Crude, 12⅝; refined fo April, 23½; May, 24; June, 24½; July, 25.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Market steadier and quiet; crude 13½; refined 23½; sales 1,000 June, at 24½; 1,00 June, 24¾; 1,500 each month, May, June and July, 24½. For Philadelphia delivery there is a steadier feeling and a more active demand. Sales of 3,000 bbls refined, April and May, at 23⅝, 15,000 April at 23½ and 500 May at 24.

TITUSVILLE, April 5.—Buyers were on hand to take oil at the prices quoted, but it was not to be had; $4 00 being demanded by all who could afford to wait. We quote the following sales on the

UPPER ROAD:

1,000 bbls.	Regardless	$3 90
3,000 "	"	3 90
500 "	"	3 52
500 "	"	3 95

LOWER ROAD:

1,000 bbls.	Regardless	$3 90
1,000	1st 6 mos	3 90

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, April 5.—Flour steady. Wheat; No 2 Spring to lower, closing at $1 28¼ cash; $1 30½ last half of the month; $1 31⅝ seller May. This evening the market was quiet at $1 27⅞. Corn—No 2 mixed opened firm, but closed dull at 52⅝@53⅛c. This afternoon the market was dull and unchanged. Oats; No 2 dull and declined ½c, closing nominally at 48½c. Rye dull; No 2 held at 93½c. Barley dull; No 2 held at 82c. Highwines dull and closed at 86½. Provisions dull. Mess Pork held at $20 cash; $20 25 seller May. Lard closed at 11⅜@11½c cash; 11¼@11⅝c seller for May. Dry salted shoulders 7c; short rib middles, 8⅝@8¾c; short clear, 9¼@9½c. Hogs quiet and steady, a $5 85@6 50. Cattle firm and 15@20c higher at $4 62@7 15.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—Flour dull; Ohio and Indiana $7@7 75. Wheat steady; red western $1 65@1 67. Rye quiet and unchanged. Corn steady; mixed western 78½c. Oats 60@62c. Whisky unchanged.

ALLEGHENY LIVESTOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY POST, MONDAY April 3, 1871.

CATTLE.

The number of cattle on sale this morning aggregated 1,100 head. Of these about 1,000 came by rail from the west, and the balance from Washington and adjoining counties. The quality of cattle offered to-day was much better than last week. Some few extra cattle brought 8¼c, but this cannot be taken as a criterion to go by. The market was slow and dull from the commencement, and prices about ½c lower than last week.

SALES.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 84 cattle from Ohio and and Illinois, at prices from 6 to 7½c.

Shamberg & Haas sold 25 head Ohio cattle at from 5¾ to 8c.

Hazlewood and Blackstock sold for W. Hull, 33 head of prime cattle at 7½c.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 107 head of Ohio and Indiana catte at 5½@7½c.

Rothchild & Zuglon sold 18 head of Washington county cattle and 38 head from Chicago, at prices from 6¾ to 7½c.

M. Verner sold 34 head of Chicago cattle at prices from 5½ to 7c.

Jacob Needy sold 44 head of prime Ohio cattle, from 7 to 9c.

Keefer & Byer sold 40 head medium cattle from Chicago, from 6 to 7c.

M. Krauss sold 31 head fair Chicago cattle, from 6½ to 7½c.

Frank Krauss sold 18 head fair Washington county cattle, from 6½ to 8¼c.

S. Marks & Bro., sold 110 Chicago and Ohio cattle at prices running from 5¾ to 7½c.

Trauerman & Loberman sold 67 Chicago cattle at prices from $5 60 to 7 50.

S. Lowenstein sold 18 head fair Chicago cattle from 6½ to 7c.

Snee & Chamberlain sold 40 head Western stock cattle at prices from 5¼ to 5½c.

Nicholas Carr sold 36 head of fair Chicago cattle at 6¼ to 7¼c.

Emerick & Co. sold for D. Sherrick 2 bulls at 5@5¼c; 4 head of cattle at 6½@7c.

L. & J. Shamburgh 60 head Chicago cattle at 5@5¼c.

HOGS.

The number of hogs on sale this morning was small. The season for pork is about over and very few hogs are selling. The regular dealers report the market dull at prices ranging from 7¼ to 8¼c for good to prime hogs. Below find sales:

Emerick & Co. sold 40 head of hogs at prices from 7½ to 8½c.

Jacob Rothchild sold 65 head of hogs at 7¼ to 8c.

SHEEP.

The number of sheep on sale this morning was again small, about 250 or 300 head. No trouble was experienced by the holders in making sales as the demand exceeded the supply. The market was firm throughout. Prime 100 lb sheep may be quoted at 7½c in a retail way. Below find sales and prices.

Emerick & Co., to Pefer Fish 19 head extra sheep, weigh 130 lb each at $2 50.

J. Keefer sold 66 head Lawrence Co., Pa., at an average of $5 75 per hundred.

F. Scheidemantel sold 130 head Butler county sheep, from 5 to 7c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, SATURDAY, April 1, 1871.

CATTLE.

The arrivals of cattle to-day are light; none are selling and quotations are merely nominal. The arrivals for the week have been heavy and prices from ¼ to ½c lower than last week. The prospect is, that if the receipts next week are fair, prices will decline till further. Below find quotations:

Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 Steer	$7 00@7 25
Good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200	6 50@6 75
Common to medium, 1,000 1,100	4 00@5 00
Bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500	4 00@5 50
Stock steers, 800 to 1,000	5 00@5 50

HOGS.

The arrival of hogs is light to-day. A great many are in the pens unsold and none are changing hands to-day. The yards are entirely deserted by both buyers and sellers, and hence quotations are merely nominal. The supply exceeds the demand, and the prospect is at present writing that they will go lower. Below find figures at which hogs are held to-day:

Extra Philadelphia	$7 00
Good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250	7 25
Good to prime New York, 180 to 220	6 50@6 75

SHEEP.

The run of sheep is light to-day. None are selling, as the weather is very disagreeable for out door operations. Prices are about ½c lower than on Monday last. Below find quotations which are nominal:

Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs	$6 25@6 50
Decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs	5 50@6 00
Mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs	4 75@5 25
Foot Rot and Scalawags, by the head	20
Clipped	4 00@5 50

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Flour dull; superfine Western and State $6 00@6 45; common to good extra $6 50@6 65; good to choice $6 65@7 25; white Western extra $7 25@7 65; Ohio extras $6 70@7 35; St. Louis $6 80@9 00. Rye flour and Corn meal quiet. Whisky dull at 91@91½c. Wheat dull, new spring $1 57@1 61; red and amber $1 62@1 65½; mixed spring $1 49. Rye dull and unchanged. Barley dull and unsettled; Canada West $1 11. Malt quiet. Corn dull and unchanged at 80@85c; yellow, 82@82½c. Oats quiet and unchanged; Western and Ohio, 68@72½c; old western, 64c. Leather unchanged at 26½@29½. Wool firm; domestic, 48@56c; pulled, 40@51c; California, 30c. Hay firm at $11 50@12 00 for shipping; $12 00@14 50 for retail. Hops from State 8@12c, Western 6@9c. Coffee firm. Rice 15¼@17c. Sugar steady; Cuba 9@9¾c. Molasses steady. Crude petroleum 13½c, refined 23½c. Provisions—Mess pork firmer at $20 62@20 67; prime pork $17 50@17 75; prime mess new $18 50@19 00. Beef dull; mess 10@15c, extra 15@17½c. Hams 24@31c; prime mess dull at 25@27½c; India dull at 28@30c. Cut meats heavy; hams 12@13¼c, shoulders 8@8½c; middles dull. Lard firmer; prime steam 11@11¼c, kettle dried 12¼@12¾c. Butter dull but unchanged at 12@29c, western 20@40.

LATEST—Flour dull and a shade lower at $6 45@6 75 for shipping extras. Wheat dull; new spring $1 57@1 60, red amber $1 60@1 65. Oats 68@72. Ld steady. Eggs dull and drooping; fresh 16@16½c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, April 5.—Tobacco active; sales of 300 hhds; lugs $5 25@8 75; medium to bright wrappers $20@24 50. Flour dull and unchanged. Grain in fair demand and steady; wheat $1 40@1 50; corn 68c; oats 65c; rye 95c. Provisions a shade firmer, and demand on orders better at yesterday's prices. Whisky quiet at 87c.

Cotton Markets.

LOUISVILLE, April 5.—Cotton steady quiet and; middling at 14c.

CINCINNATI, April 5.—Cotton firm; middling uplands at 14@14½c.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Cotton quiet and unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS, April 5.—Cotton steady at 14½@14¾c.

MOBILE, April 5.—Cotton dull at 14⅛c.

CHARLESTON, April 5.—Cotton quiet at 14@14½c.

Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy has received the endorsement of eminent physicians, and its great efficacy is certified to by druggists generally.

MARRIED:

BUNTING—MARKER—On Tuesday evening, April 4, 1871, at the residence of the officiating clergyman, Rev. F. A. Noble, Mr. O. C. BUNTING, assistant purser of steamer Arlington, to Misr JENNIE MARKER, of Rochester, Pa.

DIED:

NEVIN—On Tuesday morning, April 4, 1871, at five o'clock, at his residence, 914 Penn street, Pittsburgh, JOHN L. NEVIN, formerly of New Sheffield, Beaver county, Pa., aged thirty-eight years.

BAINES—On Tuesday, April 4, at twenty minutes past four o'clock, P. M., JOSEPH M. BAINES, in the twenty-fifth year of his age.

JONES—On Tuesday April 4, at twenty minutes past one o'clock, P. M., LIZZIE JONES, aged twenty-nine years and ten months.

NEAL—At Bellevue, Tuesday evening, 4th inst., at 5 o'clock, J. LAWRENCE NEAL, aged 30 years.

CARTER—On Tuesday evening, April 4th, ELIZABETH CARTER, aged seventy-two years.

HUGHES—In Philadelphia, on the 31st of March, ELIZABETH, wife of Washington R. Hughes, and daughter of Ellen and the late Ambrose W. Reed, in the twenty-seventh year of her age.

MARTIN—On Monday, April 3d, at 6 o'clock a. m., ALEX. MARTIN, Sr., in the 44 year of his age.

RADY—On Sunday, April 2, at 10 o'clock p. m., HELEN M., daughter of Jamaes and Eliza H. Brady, aged 5 months and 6 days.

Duff's College.

No. 37 Fifth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
An Old and Reliable Institution.
HARPER'S EDITION OF DUFF'S BOOK-KEEPING
Used as a Text Book.
Penmanship.
Instructions and Lectures daily by Wm. H. Duff.
Book-keeping Department.
Charles P. Duff, Superintendent.
For Circulars address P. DUFF & SONS.

C. DUFF & SONS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
124 Second Avenue.

Exhaustion.

Invalids, broken down in health and spirits by Chronic Dyspepsia, or suffering from the terrible exhaustion which follows the attacks of acuate disease, the testimony of thousands who have been raised as by a miracle from a similar state of prostration by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is a sure guarantee that by the same means you too may be strengthened and restored. But to those who stand in peril of epidemics, to all who by reason of exposure, privations, and uncongenial climate or unhealthy pursuits, may at any moment be stricken down, this paragraph is most *particularly* and *emphatically* addressed. You, who are thus situated, are proffered an absolute safe-guard against the danger that menaces you. Tone and regulate the system with this harmless medicinal stimulant and alterative, and you will be forearmed against the maladies whose seeds float around you in the air unseen. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are not only a standard tonic and alterative throughout the United States, but they are accredited by the certificates of the most distinguished citizens of the Union, to the people of all other lands. In Canada, Australia, and the West Indies, they are gradually taking the place of all other stomachics, whether native or foreign, and as surely as truth is progressive and demonstration overthrows no doubt, they will eventually supercede every other invigorant and restorative now employed in medicinal practice.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.
Sold in Pittsburgh at the Lowest Rates
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
AT
JOS FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84 Market Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WARNER'S
PILE REMEDY.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has NEVER failed, (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get it, for it will, with the first application, instantly afford complete relief, and a few following applications are only required to effect a permanent cure without any trouble or inconvenience in its use.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over 30 years standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere. jan6:TU-TH&S-1y

NO MORE
WEAK NERVES.

Warner's Dyspepsia Tonic is prepared expressly for Dyspeptics and for those suffering from weak nerves and habitual constipation. There are very few who have not employed physicians for years to remedy what this preparation will do in a few weeks, by strengthening the nerves, enriching the circulation, restoring digestion, giving strength mentally and physically, enabling those who may have been confined for years to their rooms as invalids to again resume their occupations and all the duties of life. One trial is all we ask to enable this remedy to recommend itself to tee most skeptical. It is a lightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetizer. It strengthens the stomach and restores the digestive organs and digestion to a normal, healthy state. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons should use WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by druggists. Price One Dollar.

COUGH no MORE.

WARNER'S COUGH BALSAM is healing, softening and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving, and eventually curing, the most obstinate cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Asthma and Consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lung, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by druggists, in large bottles. Price, One Dollar. It is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The Balsam will cure.

WINE OF LIFE.

The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink; WARNER'S VINUM VITATE, or WINE OF LIFE, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who need a stimulant. It is a splendid appetizer and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine, bitters or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young and old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also, at all respectable saloons. Price $1, in quart bottles. n6-MWF-1y

EMMENAGOGUE.

Warner's Emmenagogue is the only article known to cure the Whites, (it will cure in every case.) Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a sure cure for Female irregularities, and may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists. Price One Dollar.

THE BEST AND CHOICEST
Smoking Tobacco
IS MANUFACTURED AT
FACTORY NO. 1
3d District of Maryland.
☞ SEE THAT EVERY PACKAGE YOU BUY BEARS THAT INNCRIPTION.
de24-1yw

AIKEN & CO.,
Dealers in
Roofing Slate
And Tinned Slating Nails,
COR. 11TH AND LIBERTY STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders for Roofing solicited, and promptly attended to. ap9:w

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE contains in every number one complete prize story valued at $100. Forty pages of other matter. Yearly $1. Sold by news dealers at 10 cents per copy. Splendid premiums. $500 cash to be awarded to prize clubs. Specimen copy free. Address S. S. WOOD, Newburgh, New York. oct15:1y

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY ON THE ESTATE OF ELIZABETH GAUNEE deceased, late of Findlay township, Allegheny county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them without delay. JOHN MOODY, Executor.
Clinton, Pa.,
mh11:6tw

AVOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. TUTTLE,
de24:tf 78 Nassau street, New York City.

WANTED.—AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN BASTILE. A history of the illegal arrests, and imprisonment of American citizens, in the Northern States, during the late civil war. By John A. Marshall, Esq., selected historian. Live Democrets are wanted to act as Agents in every locality. For circular, terms, etc, address J. S. SHEARER, General Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa., 40 Smithfield street, or 819 and 821 Market street, Philadelphia. mar6:4tw

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FINANCIAL!
NEW 7:30 GOLD LOAN
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

Secured by First Mortgage on Railroad and Land Grant.
SAFE, PROFITABLE, PERMANENT.

JAY COOKE & CO.

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They are free from United States tax, and are issued of the following denominations: Coupons, $100, $500, and $1,000; Registered, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000.

With the same entire confidence with which we commended the Government Bonds to capitalists and People, we now, after the fullest investigation, recommend these Northern Pacific Railroad bonds to our friends and the general public.

GOLD PAYMENT.—Both principal and interest are payable in American gold coin, at the office of Jay Cooke & Co., New York City—the principal at the end of thirty years, and the interest (at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum) half yearly, first of January and July.

PERFECT SAFETY.—The bonds we are now selling, are secured by a first and only mortgage on all the property and rights of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which will embrace on the completion of the work:

1. Over Two Thousand Miles of Road, with rolling stock, buildings and all other equipments.

2. Over Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to every mile of finished road. This land, agricultural, timbered and mineral, amounting in all to more than fifty million acres, consist of alternate sections reaching twenty to forty miles on each side the track, and extending in a broad fertile belt from Wisconsin through the richest portions of Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington, to Puget Sound.

While the Government does not directly guarantee the bonds of the Road, it thus amply provides for their full and prompt payment by an unreserved grant of land, the most valuable ever conferred upon a great national improvement.

THE MORTGAGE.—The trustees under the Mortgage, are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. They will directly and permanently represent the interests of the First Mortgage bond holders, and are required to see that the *proceeds of land sales* are used in *purchasing and cancelling the bonds of the Company* if they can be bought before maturity at not more than 10 per cent. premium; otherwise the Trustees are to invest the proceeds of land sales in United States Bonds or Real Estate Mortgages for the further security of Northern Pacific bondholders. Also, that they have at all times in their control, as security, at least 500 acres of average land to every $1,000 of outstanding first mortgage bonds besides the railroad itself and all its equipments and franchises.

PROFITABLENESS.—Of course nothing can be safer than the bonds of the United States, but as the Government is no longer a borrower, and as the Nation's present work is not that of preserving its existence, but that of DEVELOPING A CONTINENT, we remind those who desire to increase their income and obtain a more permanent investment, while still having a perfectly reliable security, that

United States 5:20's at their average premium yield the present purchaser less than 5½ per cent., gold interest. Should they be redeemed in five years, and specie payments be resumed, they would really pay only 4½ per cent., or if in three years, only 3½ per cent as the present premium would meanwhile be sunk.

Northern Pacific 7:30's selling at par in currency, yields the investor 7 3-10 per cent., gold interest, absolutely for thirty years, *free from United States tax*. $1,100 currency invested now in United States 5:20's will yield per year in gold, say $62. $1,100 currency invested now in Northern Pacific 7:30's will yield per year in gold, $80 30. Here is a difference *in annual income* of nearly *one-third*, besides a difference of 7 to 10 per cent. in principal, when both classes of bonds are redeemed.

THE ROAD NOW BUILDING.—Work was begun in July last on the eastern portion of the line, and the money provided, by the sale to stockholders of some six millions of the Company's bonds, to build and equip the road from Lake Superior across Minnesota to the Red River of the North—233 miles. The grading on this division is now well advanced, the iron is being rapidly laid; several thousand men are at work on the line, and about the first of August next this important section of the road will be in full operation. In the meantime orders have been sent to the Pacific coast for the commencement of the work on the western end in early Spring, and thereafter the work will be pushed, both eastward and westward, with as much speed as may be consistent with solidity and a wise economy.

RECEIVABLE FOR LANDS.—These bonds will be at all times, before maturity, receivable at 1.11 in payment for the Company's lands, at their lowest cash price.

BONDS EXCHANGEABLE.—The registered bonds can be exchanged at any time for coupons, the coupons for registered, and both these can be exchanged for others, payable, principal and interest, at any of the principal financial centres of Europe, in the coin of the various European countries.

HOW TO GET THEM.—Your nearest Bank or Banker will supply these bonds in any desired amount, and of any needed denomination. Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these can do so with any of our agents, who will allow the highest current price for all marketable securities.

Those living in localities remote from banks, may send money, or other bonds, directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific bonds at our own risk, and without cost to the investor. For further information, pamphlets, maps, etc., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the Banks or Bankers employed to sell this loan.

After thorough investigation, we have accepted an agency for the sale of these popularly approved Bonds, and confidently recommend them to our customers and investors generally.

FOR SALE BY

J. T. BRADY & CO., Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.
HART, CAUGHEY & CO., Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.
MASONIC SAVINGS BANK, 131 Smithfield Street.
WESTERN SAVINGS BANK, 59 Fourth Avenue.
S. McCLEAN & CO., Bankers, 61 Fourth Avenue. de7.

DR. A. G. WALTER,
NOS. 66 AND 68 SIXTH AVENUE
PITTSBURGH,

Has devoted himself for thirty-five years to the SURGICAL PRACTICE of his profession, and mainly to its CONSERVATIVE PART, the saving and restoration of INJURED LIMBS, and to the treatment of diseases and injuries of the bones and joints, (white swelling, hip disease, fractures and dislocations, &c.) DEFORMITIES of the human frame have claimed his especial attention, such as club or reeled feet, contracted and stiff joints, palsied limbs, curvatures of the spine and strabismus or squinting—in the restoration of which his success has been unrivalled. jan11:1yw

☞ Office hours from 2 to 4 o'clock, p.

AGENTS WANTED—($225 A MONTH) by the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE Co., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. sep16:mw

WANTED.—AGENTS, $20 PER DAY to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the UNDER-FEED, makes the "LOCK STITCH" (alike on both sides,) and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. sep15:11w-E.

TWENTY THOUSAND AGENTS Wanted.—A watch given gratis to every person, male or female, and terms sent free, to clear from $15 to $25 per day, sure. Business entirely new. Can be done at home or traveling. No gift enterprise or humbug. Address,
W. H. CHIDESTER,
267 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS! READ THIS! We will pay agents a salary of $30 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address M. WAGNER & CO., Marshal, Mich. feb15:6mw

DESIRABLE OHIO RIVER VALLEY FARM FOR SALE.—Two hundred and twenty-five acres improved limestone land all under fence, located in Adams county, Ohio, seven miles from Manchester, in a good neighborhood, surrounded with turnpikes, level land, well watered, close to good schools and churches, new cottage and all the convenient outhouses to complete a good farm. This property will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply to DAVID DUNBAR,
ap18:wlmo Manchester, Ohio.

A VALUABLE GIFT.—90 PAGES. DR. S. S. FITCH'S "Domestic Family Physician" describes all diseases and their remedies. Sent by mail, free.
Address DR. S. S. FITCH, 714 Broadway, New York. ap16:1yw:sp

$10 TO $25. GENUINE OROIDE GOLD WATCHES. Call or send fo circulars. J. FOGGAN, President Oroide Go Watch Co., 79 Nassau street, N. Y. ap1:4tw

MEDICAL.

Health! Beauty!

Strong and Pure Rich Blood—Increase of Flesh and Weight—Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion Secured to All.

RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT
HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES.
SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE THAT
Every day an Increase in Flesh and Strength is Seen and Felt.

Scrofula, Consumption, Syphilis in its many forms, Glandulary Disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth; Tumors, Nodes in the Glands, and other parts of the system; Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears; Eruptive Diseases of the Eyes, Nose, Mouth, and the worst form of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Ague, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all Weakness and Painful Discharges; Night Sweats, and all Wastes of the Life Principle, are within the Curative Range of Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents, in the cure of Chronic Scrofula, Constitutional, Skin and Syphiloid diseases but it is the only positive remedy for

KIDNEY, BLADDER,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid dark, bilious appearance, and white bone dust deposits, and where there is a pricking, burning sensation, and pain in the Small of the back, and along the Loins. In all these conditions, RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, aided by the application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF to the Spine and Small of the Back, and the Bowels regulated with one or two of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS per day, will soon make a complete cure. In a few days the patient will be enabled to hold and discharge water naturally without pain, and the urine will be restored to its natural clear and amber sherry color.

THE WASTE OF THE BODY

Is supplied with new, healthy, and vigorous blood, that furnishes sound structure. Hence all suffering from WEAKENING DISCHARGES, either Male or Female, or from Ulcers or Sores, through the reparative process of RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN are arrested, and the ruptured organs healed.

THE TRUE THEORY OF CURE.

RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT supplies the system, through the blood, urine, sweat, structure-making constituents, with Tissue-making Flesh-making, Heat or Caloric and Fat-making elements. All of its constituents are *nourishing, purifying, and strengthening. It Repairs Health Dissolves and Drives out of the body the* products of Decay and Corruption. CONSUMPTION, WHITE SWELLING, DROPSY, SYPHILIS, CANCER, TUMORS, &c., are all a scrofula diathesis, and, as such, are within the curative range of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT!

The Scrofula, by whatever name designated, is the results of deposits from the blood, induced or caused by Chronic inflamation. That these deposits take place when the blood is poor, weak, watery, and incapable of holding in solution its proper constituents, or for the presence of some virus or poison in the blood, as Mercury, Calomel, Corrosive Sublimate, which is the Corrosive Choride of Mercury or other agents, given in medicines and which enters largely in the common advertised Sarsaparillas, NOT ABSORBED OR CHANGED FROM THEIR NATURAL CONDITION.

That unless the repairs or nutriments are greater than the wastes, that decompositions and decay will supervene, and the powers of life become exhausted.

That the dying body cannot be sustained on any treatment of medication that exhausts the system or fails to nourish the blood, the only medium through which the vital forces are preserved, and on which the growth of the body depends.

OVARIAN TUMOR CURED.

Never has a medicine taken internally been known to have cured tumors of the womb, uteri, ovaries or bowels; the knife has been the sole reliance in the hands of experienced surgeons; but Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian settles this question. For it has cured over TWENTY PERSONS OF OVARIAN CYSTS and TUMORS; as well as Tumors in the Bowels, Uterus, Womb, Liver, Dropsical Effusion, Ascites, and Calculus Concretions.

TUMOR OF TWELVE YEARS' GROWTH CURED BY RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent and thought I would try it, but I had no faith in it because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, one box of Radway's Pills, and used two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose. * * * HANNAH P. KNAPP.

☞ Price, One Dollar.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAIN IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

NOT ONE HOUR AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT NEED ANY ONE SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAD'S READY RELIEF.

Is a cure for every pain. It was the first, end is

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, Allays Inflammations and Cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands and organs, by one application in from one to twenty minutes. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Red-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

will, in from ONE to TWENTY MINUTES afford ease and comfort, and this medicine, so rapid in stopping pain, can be purchased for Fifty Cents per bottle at almost every druggist's and country merchant's store on this continent, and within one hour's distance of almost every habitation in the United States.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.
RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

If those who are now suffering Pain, no matter what the cause may be, or by what name it is called —if external, apply the Radway's Ready Relief to the part of the body where the pain is present. If INTERNAL,

20 DROPS DILUTED IN WATER,

As a drink; whether Cramps, Spasms, Inflammation, Congestion, Asiatic Cholera, Chills and Fever the most violent, excruciating, and torturing pains will be stopped

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.
PAINFUL ATTACKS WHERE
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE:
INFLAMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts, where the pain or difficulty exists, will afford ease and comfort.

20 DROPS IN A HALF TUMBLER OF WATER will, in a few moments, cure
CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH,
HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE,
DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC,
WIND IN THE BOWELS
And all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops will prevent richness or pains from change of water. IT IS BETTER THAN FRENCH BRANDY OR BITTERS AS A STIMULANT.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE CURED.
FEVER AND AGUE CURED.
FEVER AND AGUE CURED.
FEVER AND AGUE CURED
FOR FIFTY CENTS.

There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Billious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Has proved infallible, and will cure these terrible Fevers quicker, and without entailing the frightful penalties of engorged liver, fat spleen, disordered kidneys and saffron-colored skin, that are sure to follow the use of the "Chologogues." "Ague Cures," and other agents of the heroic Quinine, Mercurial, Arsenic, and other treatments where the medicines accumulate, and become deposited in the system.

MEDICAL.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
Hoofland's German Tonic.
Hoofland's Podophyllin Pill.
HOOFLAND'S GREEK OIL.

Hoofland's German Bitters

BITTERS WITHOUT ALCOHOL OR SPIRITS OF ANY KIND.

Is different from all others. It is composed of the pure juices of VITAL PRINCIPLE OF ROOTS, HERBS and BARKS (or as medicinally termed, extracts,) the worthless and inert portions of the ingredients not being used. Therefore, in the bottle of this Bitters there is contained as much medicinal virtue as will be found in several gallons of ordinary mixtures. The Roots, &c., used in this Bitters are grown in Germany, their vital principle extracted in that country by a scientific Chemist and forwarded to the manufactory in this city, where they are compounded and bottled. Containing no spirituous ingredients, this Bitters is free from the objections urged against all others; no desire for stimulants can be induced from their use, they can not make drunkards, and cannot, under any circumstances, have any but a beneficial effect.

Hofland's German Tonic

Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme bitters, and is intended for use in cases when some alchoholic stimulant is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each bottle of the Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, combined with pure SANTA CRUZ RUM, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the Bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly agreeable and pleasant to the palate, and containing the medicinal virtues of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is $1 50 per bottle, which many persons think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulant used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but is it it not better to pay a little more and have a good article? A medicinal preparation should contain none but the best ingredients will most certainly be cheated;

They are the Greatest Known Remedies
For Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Jaundice, Disease of the Kidneys, Eruptions of the Skin, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or impurity of the Blood.

Read the following symptoms:

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart Durn, Disgust for Food. Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sore Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensation, when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspirations, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits. All these indicate Disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs combined with impure blood.

The use of the Bitters or Tonic will soon cause the above symptoms to disappear, and the patient will become healthy and well.

DR. HOOFLAND'S GREEK OIL.
LIGHTNING CURE FOR ALL KINDS OF PAINS AND ACHES.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY.—It will cure all kinds of pains and aches; such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, Frost Bites, Headaches, Pains in the Back and Loins, Pains in the Joints and Limbs, Stings of Insects, Ringworms, etc.

TAKEN INTERNALLY.—It will cure Kidney Complaint, Backaches, Sick Headache, Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cholera Infantum, Cholera Morbus, Cramps and Pains in the Stomach, Fever and Ague, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, etc.

Dr. Hoofland's Podophyllin,
SUBSTITUTE FOR MERCURY PILL.
Two Pills a Dose.
The most powerful, yet Innocent Vegetable Cathartic known.

It is not necessary to take a handful of these Pills to produce the desired effect; two of them act quickly and powerfully, cleansing the Liver, Stomach and bowels of all impurities. The principal ingredient is Podophoyllin, or the Alcoholic Extract of Mandrake, which is by many times more Powerful, Acting and Searching than the Mandrake itself. Its peculiar action is upon the Liver, cleansing it speedily from all obstructions, with all the power of Mercury, yet free from the injurious results attached to the use of that mineral.

For all diseases, in which the use of a cathartic is indicated, these Pills will give entire satisfaction in every case. They *never fail*.

In cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and extreme Costiveness, Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic should be used in connection with the Pills. The Tonic effect of the Bitters or Tonic builds up the system. The Bitters or Tonic purifies the blood, strengthens the nerve, *regulates* the Liver and gives strength, energy and vigor.

Keep your bowels active with the Pills, and tone up the system with Bitters or Tonic, and no disease can retain its hold, or ever again assail you.

These medicines are sold by all Druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere.

Recollect that it is DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES, that are so universally used and recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by Express to any locality, upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. EVANS
Proprietor,
Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Storekeepers and Medicine Dealers, everywhere throughout the United States, Canadas, South America and the East Indies.
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